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D. A. R. OFFICE BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

GROUND ON THE NEW STRUCTURE BACK OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL WAS BROKEN IN JUNE. IT IS PLANNED TO LAY THE CORNER STONE AT THE OCTOBER MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1921

WHOLE No. 349

WAR MEDALS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*

By Theodore T. Belote
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THE establishment of a number of new war decorations by the United States Government to be awarded in recognition of special services performed during the World War lends an increased interest to the medals and decorations of this character awarded for service in previous conflicts. The present series of United States war decorations is the result of an evolution extending from the early period of the Republic down to the present time. The awards of this character made during the War of the Revolution are of special interest as the first to be granted by the United States Government and as the beginning of a notable series of such awards. In every case during the Revolution they were made to individuals for special services, and

with one exception were strictly speaking, more of a commemorative than a decorative character. They were succeeded by awards of a similar type in recognition of services during the War of 1812-15, and the War with Mexico. Not until the Civil War were the first American war decorations founded by Act of Congress to be awarded for wear by officers and men in recognition of deeds of special bravery. These were followed after a long interval by general service badges, and recently by other decorations relating to services rendered during the World War.

Thus it may be noted that in the case of the United States, as in most other countries, what may well be termed the war medal has preceded the war decoration. The former was usually of a commemorative character with special design, and was issued by special authorization for services rendered in some particular engagement; the latter is issued by general authorization for

* The illustrations of the medals are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, of bronze replicas in the U. S. National Museum.

any and all engagements of a stated conflict, and varies from its fellows only in the inscription which it bears. The war medal was customarily awarded to distinguished commanders only, in recognition of large achievements covering a long period of time and extending over a wide area of operations. The war decoration is, on the other hand, awarded both to officers and men for individual acts of distinguished service or bravery. There are, of course, exceptions to these distinctions, but in the main they may be accepted as indicative of the character of the two classes of awards under consideration, and it is with the first class of the material noted with which the present article deals.

The award of decorations to be worn with uniforms or civilian attire and authorized by the Federal Government in recognition of special or general services during a war period is in the United States, therefore, comparatively speaking, a new method of rewarding patriotic work of both a military and civil character. During the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, and the Civil War, individual and special gold and silver medals were struck in commemoration of notable battles or campaigns and presented to the military and naval officers in command at the time. These were, however, special medals authorized by separate Acts of Congress, and were not war decorations in the modern sense of that term. During the War of the Revolution ten such medals were struck and presented to the following officers of the Army: George Washington, Horatio Gates, Anthony Wayne, Louis de Fleury, John Stewart, Henry Lee, Nathanael Greene, William A. Washington, John Eager Howard

and Daniel Morgan. These medals were of a commemorative character and were not intended to be worn. A similar type of medal was awarded to John Paul Jones in recognition of his capture of the British ship *Serapis* in 1779. An exception to the medals of this type awarded by Congress during the War of the Revolution were the silver medals awarded to John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac von Wart in recognition of the capture of Major John André in 1781, who was on his way back to the British lines after arranging with Benedict Arnold for the surrender to the British forces of the American fortress at West Point.

From every point of view the most notable of these medals was the one awarded to General Washington. It was the first medal of this character to be bestowed by the United States Government and stands as a memorial of the great leader whose military genius and wonderful statesmanship contributed so much towards the winning of our independence. It commemorates a notable military success and marks the beginning of a long series of such awards by Congress which serve to indicate not only military ability but also the achievements of Americans in many other fields of human endeavor.

Congress hastened to render tribute to the success of Washington in liberating New England from the enemy by awarding to him a gold medal in commemoration of this event. March 25, 1777, it was resolved:

"That the thanks of this Congress in their own name and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies whom they represent be presented to his Excellency, General Washington and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston; and that a medal of gold be struck in commemoration of

this great event, and presented to his Excellency; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks and a proper device for the medal. The three members chosen to carry out this gracious task were John Adams, John Jay, and Stephen Hopkins."

Mr. Adams had been the author of the resolution conferring the thanks of Congress and the medal. The obverse of this medal bore the bust of Washington to the right surrounded by the inscription "Georgio Washington Supremo duci exercituum adsertori lib-

longing to the series under consideration, this medal was designed and made in France several years after its award by Congress. It was the work of the well known medalist, Pierre Simon Duvivier.

The second medal awarded by the Continental Congress was that presented to Major General Horatio Gates in recognition of the capture of the British forces commanded by Lieutenant General John Burgoyne at Sara-



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON FOR THE RECOVERY OF BOSTON, 1776

ertatis Comitia Americana, or The American Congress to George Washington, supreme commander-in-chief of the armies, the defender of liberty." The design of the reverse showed Washington and four aides mounted viewing from Dorchester Heights the departure of the British fleet from Boston. Above appeared the inscription "Hostibus primo MDCCLXXXVII," and below, "Bostonium recuperatur XVII martii, MDCCCLXXVII, or "The enemy for the first time put to flight," and "Boston recovered, March 17, 1776." As in the case of almost all of the medals be-

toga in October, 1777. On November 4th, Congress resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress in their own name and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, be presented to Major General Gates, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Department and to Major Generals Lincoln and Arnold and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy of 10,000 men has been totally defeated, one large detachment of it strongly posted and entrenched having been conquered at Bennington, another repulsed with loss and disgrace from Fort Schuyler, and the main army of six thousand men, under Lieutenant General Burgoyne, after

being beaten in different actions and driven from a most formidable post, and strong entrenchments, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves upon terms honorable and advantageous to these states, on the 17th day of October last, to Major General Gates; and that a medal of gold be struck under the direction of the Board of War, in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of these United States, presented by the President to Major General Gates."

The obverse of this medal bore the bust of General Gates to the left, surrounded by the inscription "Horatio Gates Duci Strenuo Comitiam Americana," or "The American Congress to

portant campaigns of the war was a native of England, where he was born in 1706. Gates served with the British army during the French and Indian War, and at its close settled in Virginia, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Revolution. In July, 1775, he was appointed Adjutant General by Congress with the rank of brigadier, and in the summer of 1777, he was given command of the Northern Department. In this capacity he received the surrender of Burgoyne and his forces, although the actual work of the



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL HORATIO GATES, FOR THE VICTORY AT SARATOGA. 1777

Horatio Gates the energetic commander." The reverse showed a view of Gates receiving the sword of Burgoyne with the American forces at attention on the right and the British laying down their arms on the left. Above appeared the inscription "Salus regionis septentrional," or "The safety of the Northern Department," and below, "Hoste ad Saratogam in dedition accepto die XVII Oct., MDCCLXXVII" or "The surrender of the enemy received at Saratoga, October 17, 1777."

The recipient of the medal commemorating the victory at Saratoga and thus representing one of the most im-

portant campaigns of the war was a native of England, where he was born in 1706. Gates served with the British army during the French and Indian War, and at its close settled in Virginia, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Revolution. In July, 1775, he was appointed Adjutant General by Congress with the rank of brigadier, and in the summer of 1777, he was given command of the Northern Department. In this capacity he received the surrender of Burgoyne and his forces, although the actual work of the

den, and he was superseded by Major General Nathanael Greene, who was destined to be more successful and to receive a medal described later in the present article.

In recognition of the capture of Stony Point, July 15, 1779, a gold medal was awarded by Congress to Brigadier General Anthony Wayne and Silver medals to Colonel Louis de Fleury and to Colonel John Stewart. Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, nearly opposite each other on the Hudson River about forty miles above New York City, had

Brigadier General Wayne, and a silver one to Lieutenant Colonel Fleury and Major Stewart, respectively."

The obverse of the medal presented to General Wayne bore an Indian queen representing America holding a mural crown in her left hand and presenting with her right a laurel wreath to General Wayne, who receives it in full uniform, standing in a respectful attitude with his hat in his left hand. At the feet of the Indian are a shield and an alligator. The inscription "Antonio Wayne duci exercitus" ap-



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE, FOR THE CAPTURE OF STONY POINT, 1779

both been strongly fortified by the British. Washington resolved to attack Stony Point to lessen the public criticism of his defensive policy. The work of the attack was entrusted to Anthony Wayne, and at the same time tentative plans were made for an attack upon Verplanck's point soon afterwards. The medal awarded to him in recognition of his services in this connection was presented in accordance with the following resolution of Congress, passed July 26, 1779:

"That a medal emblematical of this action be struck; That one of gold be presented to

pear above and "Consitia Americana" below, or "The American Congress to Anthony Wayne, Commander of the Army." The reverse design showed a view of the attack, and bears the inscription, "Stoney-Point Expugnatum XV Jul., MDCCXXIX," or "Stony Point taken by storm July 15, 1779.

Both the medal presented to Colonel Fleury and the one presented to Major Stewart, who figured prominently in the attack under Wayne's leadership, differed greatly in design from that just described. The medal presented to Colonel Fleury bore on the obverse a Roman soldier standing amid the ruins

of a fort with a drawn sword in his right hand and trailing on the ground a flag, the staff of which he holds in his left hand. Above appeared the inscription "Virtutis et Audaciae nonum, et proemium," or "The reward and memorial of virtue and bravery," and below "L. de Fleury equiti Gallo primo super muros resp. Americ. d. d." or "To L. de Fleury, a French knight, the first to mount the walls, the American Republic presented this gift." The reverse bore a view of Stony Point and the Hudson River with six ships. Above appears the inscription "Aygeres palu-

Brandywine, when he had his own mount shot under him. He was wounded in action at Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, November 15, 1777, and appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers shortly afterwards. In the attack on Stony Point he commanded the van of the attacking column on the right wing and was among the first to enter the British works, where he gained the distinction of striking the enemy's flag with his own hand. Colonel Fleury was granted leave from the American Army in September, 1779, and returned to France after ren-



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL LOUIS DE FLEURY, FOR THE CAPTURE OF STONY POINT, 1779

des hostes victi," or "Fortifications, marshes, and the enemy have been conquered." Below is the inscription, "Stony Pt. expugn XV Jul., MDCCLXXIX," or "Stony Point stormed July 15, 1779."

The medal presented to Colonel Fleury is of special interest as the only one awarded to a foreigner during the war. The recipient of this medal, a native of France, offered his services to the American Government during the early period of the Revolution, and was appointed Captain Engineer May 22, 1777. On September 13th of the same year he was presented with a horse by Act of Congress in recognition of his gallantry during the battle of the

dering essential benefit to the cause of independence and earning for himself a notable military reputation.

The medal presented to Major Stewart, who commanded the left van of the assault, bore on the obverse an Indian maiden representing America conferring a palm branch upon Major Stewart in uniform, to the right; her left hand rests upon and supports the United States shield, and at her feet are an alligator and a rope. Above appears the inscription "Joanni Stewart cohortis proefeco," or "To John Stewart, Commander of the Infantry," and below "Comitia Americana," or the "American Congress." The design on the re-

verse shows a view of the assault with the American troops charging, Major Stewart at their head. The design is surrounded by the inscription "Stony Point oppugnatum XV Jul., MDCCLXXIX."

The capture of Stony Point was the first event of the war to be recognized by Congress to the extent of conferring medals upon more than one of the commanders who participated in a particular event.

An exploit closely akin to that of Wayne's in the capture of Stony Point was the capture of Paulus Hook some

drew with his captives. On September 24th Congress resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress be given to Major Lee for the remarkable prudence, address and bravery displayed in the attack on the enemy's fort and work at Powles Hook, and that they approve the humanity shown in circumstances prompting severity, as honorable to the arms of the United States, and correspondent to the noble principles on which they were assumed, and that a gold medal emblematic of this affair be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury and presented to Major Lee."

The medal thus authorized bore on the obverse the bust of Lee to the right



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR "LIGHT HORSE" HARRY LEE FOR THE VICTORY AT PAULUS HOOK. 1779

months later by the American forces under Major Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee. This was a British post located on the present sight of Jersey City, N. J., and known at that time as Paulus or Powles Hook. This location was at this time merely a ferry landing, but of military importance as a commanding approach to the south. At the solicitation of Lee, Washington assigned to him the task of capturing this post. On the night of August 18, 1779, with a force of one hundred and fifty men he struggled across the morass separating the Hook from the mainland, and by a headlong onrush captured the block house and one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners. He then with-

with the inscription "Henrico Lee Legionis Equit. Proefacto Comitia Americana," or "the American Congress to Henry Lee, commander of the cavalry legion." The reverse bore in ten lines the inscription "Non obstantib fluminibus vallis astutia & virtute bellica parva manu hostes vicit victosq. armies humanitate devinxit. In mem pugn ad palus hook die XIX Aug. 1779," or "In spite of opposing rivers and fortifications by warlike wisdom and virtue he conquered the enemy and those who had been overcome by arms he thoroughly overcame by his humanity. In commemoration of the battle of Paulus Hook, August 19, 1779."

This medal is of interest as the first

one of the series under consideration to be made by an American designer. The work in this instance was accomplished by Joseph Wright, who was the first draughtsman and die engraver in the United States Mint. He died in Philadelphia in 1793. The recipient of this medal, who was born in Virginia in 1756, was familiarly known as "Light Horse Harry" on account of his connection with the Cavalry of the Continental Army. He was soon made

by John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, when they captured near Tarrytown, Major John André, of the British Army, who was attempting to return to New York City after having completed arrangements with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of the important American post at West Point, then under his command, into the hands of the British. The capture of André disclosed the plans of Arnold and frustrated a design which, had it



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS, AND ISAAC VAN WART FOR THE CAPTURE OF MAJOR JOHN ANDRÉ, OF THE BRITISH ARMY

major, and distinguished himself in many engagements, particularly those of Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs. After the close of the Revolution, Major Lee was a delegate in Congress until the adoption of the Constitution, and Governor of Virginia, 1792-95. As a member of Congress in 1799 he pronounced the famous eulogy on Washington in which he used the words so familiar to all patriotic Americans, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

A unique service was rendered to the American cause September 23, 1780,

proven successful, would have had far reaching consequences. In recognition of this service Congress on November 3, 1780, resolved as follows:

"Whereas, Congress have received information that John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, three young volunteer militiamen of the State of New York, did on the 23rd day of September last, intercept Major John André, adjutant general of the British Army, on his return from the American lines in the character of a spy; and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold received and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was

brought to light, the insidious design of the enemy baffled and the United States rescued from impending danger."

In testimony of the high sense of Congress of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of the three patriots it was ordered, moreover, that "each of them receive annually out of the public treasury two hundred dollars in specie or its equivalent in the current money of the states, during life; and that the Board of War procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which shall be a shield with this inscription,

"Amor patriae vincit," or "Love of country conquers."

The medals just described were more closely akin to war decoration than any others granted by Congress during the Revolution, as they were not decorated with commemorative designs or inscriptions, and were intended to be worn by the recipients.

As the Revolution neared its end the most important engagements occurred in the South, and the remaining medals to be described relate to events in that section of the Colonies.



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN FOR THE VICTORY AT COWPENS, 1781

'Fidelity,' and on the other the following motto, 'Vincit amor patriae,' and forward them to the commander-in-chief, who is requested to present the same with a copy of this resolution, and the thanks of Congress for their fidelity and the eminent service they have rendered their country." The medals awarded in this connection were oval in shape, and of an ornate design, bearing upon the obverse an irregular shaped shield with a highly ornamental border, the whole surmounted by a scroll inscribed "Fidelity," and surrounded by a floral wreath. The reverse bore a floral wreath and the inscription,

The importance of the victory over the British forces commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton in South Carolina at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781, was recognized by Congress to such an extent that three special medals were granted for the service on that occasion. To Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, commander of the American forces engaged was awarded a gold medal, and to his fellow officers, Lieutenant Colonel John Eager Howard, and Lieutenant Colonel William Washington, silver medals. The action of Congress in this connection may be explained by the fact that the American

success won at the Cowpens came at a time when the military fortune of the Americans in the south was at a very low ebb. The loss of Charleston and the defeat at Camden had been terrible blows at the patriot cause in that section, and the defeat of Tarleton was a particularly welcome occurrence. On March 9, 1781, Congress resolved as follows:

"The United States in Congress assembled considering it as a tribute due to distinguished merit to give a public approbation of the conduct of Brigadier General Morgan and of the officers and men under his command on the seventh day of January last when 80 cavalry

tume representing America placing a laurel wreath upon the head of General Morgan standing in full military uniform to the right; in the background to the left appear a group of war trophies including cannon, standards and shields; on the right a grove of trees. Above appears the inscription, "Danieli Morgan duci exercitus, Comitiae Americana," or the "American Congress to Daniel Morgan, commander of the Army." The reverse bore a spirited delineation of the battle, showing General Morgan mounted at the head of his troops, who are advancing towards the



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL JOHN EAGER HOWARD FOR THE VICTORY AT COWPENS, 1781

and 237 infantry of the troops of the United States and 553 militia from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia he obtained a complete and important victory over a select and well appointed detachment of more than 1,100 British troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, do therefore resolve that the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be given to Brigadier General Morgan and the officers and men under his command for their fortitude and good conduct displayed in the action at Cowpens in the state of South Carolina on the 17th day of January last; and that a medal of gold be presented to Brigadier General Morgan with emblem and mottoes descriptive of his conduct on that memorable day."

The medal awarded to General Morgan bore on the obverse in the foreground a female figure in Indian cos-

retreating British with fixed bayonets. Above appears the inscription "Victoria libertatis vindex," and below "Fugatis captis aut caesis ad Cowpens hostibus XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI," or "The enemy put to flight, captured or cut to pieces at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781." The recipient of this medal was one of the most valiant and energetic of the Continental commanders during the entire period of the Revolution. He was born in New Jersey in 1736 and served during the French and Indian War with Braddock's unfortunate expedition.

The silver medal awarded to Colonel John Eager Howard bore on the ob-

verse an allegorical design showing Colonel Howard, mounted, pursuing with upraised sword a male figure fleeing with a standard. Between the two appears a winged female figure of victory with a laurel wreath in her right hand and a spray of palm in her left. Above appears the inscription, "Joh. Egar Howard legionus peditum, proefecto," and below "Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to John Eager Howard, Commander of the Infantry." The reverse bears within a closed wreath of laurel the following inscription in seven lines, "Quod in

Colonel Washington bore on the obverse a view of the battlefield with Colonel Washington in the foreground, leading his victorious cavalry against the rapidly retreating British. A flying figure of fame appears above and the inscription, "Gulielmo Washington legionis equit praefecto Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to William Washington, commander of the cavalry legion." The reverse bore in seven lines the inscription, "Quod parva militum mau strenue prosecutus hostes virtutis ingenitae proeclarum specimen dedit in pugna ad Cowpens



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL WILLIAM WASHINGTON FOR THE VICTORY AT COWPENS, 1781

nutantem hostium aciem subito irruens proeclarum bellicae virtutis specimen dedit in pugna ad Cowpens XVII Jan., MDCCLXXI," or "Because suddenly rushing upon the wavering line of the enemy he gave an example of distinguished martial valor in the battle of Cowpens January 17, 1781." Colonel Howard, a native of Maryland, was second in command of the Fourth Maryland Regiment during the battle of Germantown. He subsequently became colonel in the Continental Army, and distinguished himself not only in the engagement to which the above medal refers, but also in the battle of Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs.

The medal awarded to Lieutenant

XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI," or "Because with a small band of soldiers he energetically pursued the enemy and gave a distinguished example of native valor in the battle at Cowpens January 17, 1781."

The last medal to be awarded by Congress to an officer of the Army for services during the Revolution was presented to Major General Nathanael Greene in recognition of the attack upon the British forces at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781, which resulted in the retreat of the royal forces to Charleston. The obverse of this medal bore the bust of General Greene to the left in military uniform and the inscription "Nathanaeli Green egregio

duci Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to Nathanael Greene, the excellent commander." The reverse design showed a winged female figure of victory advancing to the left, a laurel wreath in her right hand and a spray of palm in her left; her left foot rests upon a group of war trophies including shields, flags and swords. Above appears the legend, "Salus regionum australium," or "The welfare of the Southern Department," and below "Hostibus ad Eutaw debellatis die VIII Sept., MDCCLXXXI,"

in recognition of distinguished service on the sea during the Revolution. This was presented to John Paul Jones, the story of whose career has been so often told as to render an account of it in the present instance a needless repetition. The most noted action in which Jones was concerned was the engagement between his ship, the *Bon Homme Richard*, and the British ship of war *Serapis*, in which the latter was captured and carried into the port of the Texel as an American prize. While the importance of this victory was generally recog-



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE FOR THE VICTORY OF EUTAW SPRINGS, 1781

or "The enemy routed at Eutaw, September 8, 1781." This engagement practically finished the war in South Carolina, and enabled the inhabitants of that state to devote their attention to the sadly needed process of reconstruction of the damage which had been inflicted by the British troops. General Greene, the recipient of this medal, was one of the most noted of the Continental commanders, and ranked, perhaps, second to Washington in military ability.

In addition to the medals awarded by Congress to officers of the Army, a single medal was awarded by that body

nized at the time, it was not until October 16, 1787, that Congress resolved

"That a medal of gold be struck and presented to the Chevalier John Paul Jones in commemoration of the valor and brilliant services of that officer in the command of a squadron of French and American ships under the flag and command of the United States off the coast of Great Britain in the late war; and that the Hon. Mr. Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of Versailles, have the same executed with the proper devices."

The devices used in this instance were on the obverse the bust of Paul Jones to the right, and the inscription, "Joanni Paulo Jones Classis Praefecto,

Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to John Paul Jones, commander of the fleet." The reverse bore a view of the engagement between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, with the inscription "Hostium Nairbus Captis aut Fugatis, ad oram Scotiae XXIII Sept., MDCCLXXVIII," or "The ships of the enemy captured or put to flight on the shores of Scotland, September 23, 1779." The reference in the latter part of the inscription is to the

somewhat stiff and conventional style of the medallic art of that date, are on the whole pleasing and finished specimens of such work. The distance from the actual scene of the conflict appears to have interfered to some extent with the artists' understanding of the circumstances under which the encounter commemorated actually took place, but this difficult element is one with which all historical artists are confronted and one which is seldom overcome to the



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN JOHN PAUL JONES FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Serapis*, 1779

fact that at the time of the battle Jones was nominally in command of a small squadron including the American ship *Alliance* and the French ship *Pallas*, the former commanded by Captain Landais and the latter by Captain Cottineau.

In artistic and numismatic interest the medals awarded by Congress for services during the Revolution compare favorably with other commemorative medals of the same period. They were with two exceptions, the work of noted French engravers of the time, and while some of them partake of the

satisfaction of the critical historian. The engagements thus perpetuated were all of great importance to the American cause, and the medals described afford a graphic if incomplete record of the progress of the struggle, fraught with so much importance to America, to Great Britain, and to the world at large.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Medals of the War of 1812 will be described in Mr. Belote's next article.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



WITH September the activities of most of our chapters begin after the summer vacation. Chapter officers will again take up their duties. I want to repeat to these officers how important it is that they should become familiar with the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society, and especially with the changes made in the By-laws by the last Congress. A great deal of time is wasted and money spent unnecessarily for postage and stationery in answering questions and straightening out mistakes that would be avoided if all chapter officers were familiar with the By-laws and other rules of our Society.

One of the most important of these amendments to our By-laws was that which provides for the conversion of life-membership fees into a permanent endowment fund for the National Society and for the chapters, both of which will hereafter have a small income in perpetuity from its half of this fee when invested in good securities. This investment is mandatory, so that after this a person joining as a life-member will have the satisfaction of knowing that her \$100 fee will be of lasting benefit to the National Society and to her chapter as long as she remains a member of it, or to some other chapter if she transfers.

The debate on the life-membership fee in Congress brought out the fact that many life-members have a mistaken idea of their exemption privileges, so much so that this class of membership was shown to be unpopular with the

chapters. Many delegates spoke of life-members as no better than "dead wood," because many of them hold themselves exempt from all responsibility or active participation in chapter activities, and from payment of their share of chapter quotas and contributions. This is due, I am sure, to a lack of understanding of what exemption means.

A life-member is not exempt from active duty; she is as much an active member as the one who pays annual dues; the only difference is that the life-member pays her dues all at once in a stated sum on entering instead of paying \$2 annually. She is exempt only from the payment of this \$2, defined in our By-laws as the annual dues of the National Society, of which \$1 is paid to the Treasurer General and \$1 is kept by the chapter. She is *not* exempt from any "additional dues" which a chapter may levy "for its own use." She is *not* exempt from being called upon to do her share in contributing money or personal services toward the activities of her chapter. Being a life-member myself, I can speak freely of these obligations which belong to life-members equally with those who pay annual dues.

I am sure that all life-members, when they realize these facts, will be as quick to meet their patriotic responsibilities as are other members. They are and always will be, true and loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.

New members are coming into our Society in most gratifying numbers. Let every chapter make an effort to keep up this increase. Our country

needs them. It needs their whole-hearted, 100 per cent. American service.

September is a significant month in which to render this service. It is "Constitution month."

September is the month in which the Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England. It can be appropriately spent in promoting good-will and mutual understanding between England and America, as an offset to the Sinn Fein propaganda which is equally obnoxious to the best Irishmen and to loyal Americans.

It is the month of Lafayette's birth. Let it be dedicated to renewed expressions of friendship for heroic France.

It is above all, the month when our schools open. Let every chapter take heed for the need of its local schools.

Outside of the protection of our home and our religion and our children there is nothing greater for us to do than to use our influence for the betterment of our public schools.

If your daughters wish to go to the missionary field, I know of none greater than teaching in our public schools. We need real Americans in them. We need the influence in them of the best that America has to give. And what is more, I believe in sending all our children to the public schools. If our public schools are not good enough for our children, see that they are improved. The foreign children in our schools need the influence of our American children, and I believe our American children need the influence of these little immigrants. This mingling of the native and foreign-born children in our schools will go far toward solving our Americanization

problems, and Americanization is the most vitally necessary work that we can do today for our country.

Therefore, both for the sake of our children and of the immigrant children, we must take greater interest in our public schools. We must see to it that they are taught by loyal Americans and not by socialists who preach doctrines hostile to our American institutions. We have a right to guard our country against the disloyalty that would corrupt our children and lead in future years to the destruction of our Government. These radicals hope to rear a generation which will overthrow the existing order of things.

When interfered with, they declaim noisily about freedom of thought and speech and appeal to that very Constitution which they wish to overthrow. But freedom of thought and speech does not mean freedom to destroy.

It is our solemn duty, therefore, to be watchful. Put loyal American men and women on our school boards, whom you can trust to get only good teachers who are also loyal Americans, about whose patriotism there can be no question.

If you were to ask me what is the biggest work in the world, the biggest influence, I should say to you—the biggest work, the biggest influence is in being a good mother, in rearing children to be good citizens and good men and women, and I think that the next biggest work is in being a good teacher.

Upon the mothers and teachers depends the life of the nation.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.





THE HAZEN-BAYLEY MILITARY ROAD

By Fred. J. Wood, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, U.S.R.

Author of "The Turnpikes of New England," "The Turnpikes of Maryland,"

"Paper Money," "The Shays' Rebellion," etc.



AMONG the generals who have directed military operations throughout the world's history there must be many whose names are forgotten, whose praises are unsung, and whose

exploits, because unaccompanied by slaughter and loud call of drums, are not recorded. But often, indeed, much greater credit has been due to strategy whereby results without loss were accomplished. In a similar class stands the old Hazen-Bayley Road, a military road which never felt the tread of military hosts and whose solitudes never heard the music of the martial bands.

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This "thread of soil" may still be traced over most of its length from Wells River Village, Vermont, to its northerly terminus in Hazen's Notch, close to the famous forty-fifth parallel of latitude, so familiar in the history of

our boundary disputes with Great Britain. In some places, indeed, due to railroad construction or re-location of the road itself in more favorable places, the old road has entirely disappeared for short sections, but mostly it can be followed, now a well-travelled road through a village and again but a path beneath the trees where several successive snows may lie



ONLY WITH SNOWSHOES CAN A PASSAGE BE MADE

unbroken until only by snowshoes can a passage be made.

The early history of this road, as a factor in transportation, is lost in the mists of the pre-Columbus days. For unknown ages the Indians had followed a primitive trail from the head of canoe navigation on the Connecticut River, northerly and westerly to the easy waters of the Richelieu and thence to Montreal. Rouses Point, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, was an important station on this route and there were assembled many of the forces which, proceeding over the ancient trail and down the Connecticut River, made the memorable attacks upon the western Massachusetts settlements. Likewise did this old trail serve travellers up and down the Merrimac River, which was reached through the valley of the Baker River to the site of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and thence down the Pemigewasset. Doubtless the Spartan-souled Hannah Dustin was en route to this same old trail when she made her name famous by her heroic escape from her captors.

So, prior to the military necessities of the American Revolution, the route of this road was full of historic interest but the full tale of tragedy and human suffering will never be known. For many a captive, taken by the dusky allies of the French in a raid on the lower Connecticut River settlements, had been dragged over the trail in agonized uncertainty concerning his fate, while many more, unable to keep the pace set by their captors and worn out by the privations of the journey, perished miserably under a savage tomahawk. But only a trail existed until the Revolution and by that time, owing to its infrequent use for many

years, it had become so overgrown that only by those skilled in woodcraft and acquainted with the country could it be followed.

When the ill-fated expedition of 1776 against Quebec was conceived but three routes were available, if, indeed, the trail of our subject could be called a route. Apparently only two were considered, for Arnold was detached from the Continental forces at Cambridge to proceed northward through the wilds of Maine, while another force, gathered in New York under Montgomery, marched along Lake Champlain to meet him in Canada. When word of the disastrous repulse at Quebec finally filtered through to the American lines, it became necessary to send reinforcements to meet Arnold's retreating troops and save them from annihilation.

General Jacob Bayley, whose house in Newbury, near the mouth of Wells River, had long been a noted frontier post, realized, when the news passed him on its way down the valley, that quick action was necessary and that the old trail then had its mission to perform. So, without other authority than his own courage, he employed Indian Joe, a famous scout, to search out and blaze the route so that it could be easily followed. Indian Joe was well known among Vermont's early settlers for his skill in woodcraft and faithful service. He lived in Newbury until his death in 1819, and was buried in that town's Oxbow Cemetery. Joe's Pond and Joe's Brook in Cabot and Danville perpetuate his name. He performed his task between March 26 and April 1, 1776, so well that several regiments on snowshoes were enabled to rush northward in time to save the remnants of Arnold's army.



SCENE IN RYEGATE

It having been thus demonstrated that the old trail offered the best route to Canada east of Lake Champlain, and feeling that another attempt on Quebec must follow, General Bayley, apparently on his own initiative, commenced the following June to make a military road of the trail. He had at his disposal a force of about sixty men and they pushed their work, building a road wide enough for carts, until they had advanced well within the present town of Cabot. Then word was hurriedly brought to them that a hostile force of British and Indians was on its way southward over the trail, and the road-builders, not being soldiers, hastily retreated. The alarm proved false, but it was sufficient to stop the work, which was not resumed for two years. General Bayley, however, was too deeply impressed with the importance of finishing the road, and being intimate with Washington, lost no opportunity to urge its construction upon him.

That Washington also felt that an-

other attempt should be made against Canada may clearly be discovered by a study of his letters, and naturally he realized that a better route than Arnold's through Maine's Carrabasset region was necessary. Hence we find that in 1778 he addressed a letter to General Bayley, requesting him to secure the answers to several questions bearing on the matter and concluding with the following paragraph:

"If you find a favorable report, from credible people, on the matters herein mentioned, your situation being so distant from hence, you may in the month of November, next, employ a part of Colonel Bedell's regiment, should it be continued, or a small number of good men, in cutting a road from your house into Canada, which you with others have reported to me to be practicable. Your reasonable expenses in this service will be allowed."¹

General Bayley was not this time left to his own resources, for Major James Wilkinson was detailed to survey and lay out the road. This he did in as straight a line as possible from

¹ Sparks' "Life of Washington," Vol. VI. p. 57.



FOR A LONG TIME THE ONLY MAIN ROAD

the mouth of the Wells River, through Peacham Corner and the southwest corner of Danville, Cabot, Walden, and Hardwick to the Lamoille River, thence passing westerly of Hosmer Pond to the summit of the Notch in Westfield. The survey completed, arrangements for construction were soon made and early in May, 1779, General Moses Hazen commenced work with Colonel Bedell's regiment and Whitcomb's rangers and continued until the last of August when, with the work nearly completed, he was ordered to stop.

But a good road, provided with bridges and fit for teams, had been built for most of the way, protected by block houses at Peacham, Cabot, Walden, and Greensboro, and provided with wells sunk at convenient places along the line. Although work on the road was never resumed, the block houses were maintained and garrisoned intermittently throughout the rest of the war.

The strategic importance of the route thus made easy may readily be under-

stood when one considers that Wells River, at the southerly end of the road, was at the head of navigation of the Connecticut River. With occasional short portages, as at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and Windsor, Connecticut, a force of Americans could be rapidly, for those days, transported up the river in boats, then to march freely through the wilderness, emerging close to the easy waters of the Richelieu, down which boats would quickly complete the journey to the Canadian settlements on the St. Lawrence.

Although never used for hostile purposes by the Americans and although occasionally serving as a convenient route for small raiding parties from Canada, the military road certainly served an excellent purpose in forcing the British commander to maintain troops in Canada to meet the invasion which could so easily and quickly be made. The use of the road by adverse forces was negligible, although one raid might have had unfortunate results. A



THE OLD ABUTMENTS ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SIDE

party of eighteen men suddenly appeared in Newbury on the night of June 15, 1782, and surrounded the house of General Bayley, but fortunately they called when he was away from home.

After peace had been declared and the soldiers, with others, were looking for new homes, the Hazen-Bayley road offered the only means of transportation to northern Vermont, and it soon became an avenue of great importance. For a long time it was the only main road in Lamoille and Orleans Counties, but from it many others soon branched off and the early settlements were along its line.

In 1775 the Vermont legislature authorized the building of "The Connecticut Post Road," which, following the Connecticut River from the Massachusetts line to the north line of Newbury connected with the Hazen-Bayley road, thus providing a single road the length of the state.

Previous to the opening of "The Connecticut Post Road" the Hazen-

Bayley Road had been reached, unless by boat up the Connecticut River, by the route of the Merrimac, Pemigewasset, and Baker Rivers to what is now Woodsville, New Hampshire, and this line has ever since been the principal path from Boston to Montreal. To accommodate the travel over this route a franchise for a toll bridge over the Connecticut River was granted by the New Hampshire legislature in 1803, and a wooden bridge was soon after built at a point about half a mile downstream from the present bridge between Woodsville and Wells River. The old abutments on the Vermont side have long since disappeared, but they are plainly to be seen on the eastern bank and traces of the old road are evident on both sides.

Toll bridge franchises between New Hampshire and Vermont were always granted by the first-named state, because New Hampshire claimed as the state boundary the high-water line of the river on the westerly bank. Hence



CONTENT WITH AN OBSCURE EXISTENCE

the bridges and their westerly abutments were built within New Hampshire's jurisdiction. Vermont had always acceded to this claim under protest, but in late years the construction of many power plants on the river, with most of the development below high-water line on the Vermont side, has brought a critical situation, inasmuch as there is now a question as to who shall collect taxes on much valuable property. Hence the matter has been brought to a head and a suit between the two states is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Much of the military road is still in use, but the location of the original line would be lost among the many other roads which now cover the region were it not for a survey which was made about 1805, when it was proposed to build a turnpike through the same region. The map made for this survey may be seen by any visitor to the state capitol in Montpelier, and it shows the line of the old military road for its en-

tire length, as the surveyors were seldom an appreciable distance away from it.

But the turnpike was never built and the first regular stage line from Boston to Montreal followed the military road, and successive stages continued to travel that route until the day of the railroad. There are some fanciful tales told of the Royal British Mail being carried to Montreal through this region with a British soldier riding as a guard. Doubtless the freezing of Canadian water courses sometimes necessitated landing the mail at some United States open port whence it was transported overland, but the British soldier would have had to discard his uniform.

Many Bayleys are to be found in and near Wells River to-day, all proud of the wisdom and resourcefulness of their pioneer ancestor, and a few miles down the river Bedell's Bridge suggests that the sturdy old colonel was the ancestor of worthy men also.

An up-to-date steel bridge, free from

toll, now spans the Connecticut a half mile up stream from the original toll bridge location. In Wells River Village, at the upper end of the main street, an appropriate stone and tablet may be seen, marking the southern end of the old road and telling the story of the efforts of General Bayley in promoting and General Hazen in building the road. At the northern end the builder is further honored by having his name bestowed upon the notch in the mountains where he ended his

labors, and in Hazen's Notch may be found another monument with tablet, likewise perpetuating the history of the peaceful military road.

In between the old road now slumbers and now teems with mild activity. Now a half-lost path through wood and pasture and again the half-awake main street of a modest village, it seems, recalling its early ambition to set nations against each other, symbolic of human fate, high in youthful ambition, but content in its old age with an obscure existence.

THE MORTONS AND THEIR KIN

A genealogy by Daniel Morton, M.D., F.A.C.S., St. Joseph, Missouri, 1920. Compiled between the years 1880 and 1920 and assembled in two typewritten volumes. Volume I being *The Mortons* and Volume II being *The Morton Kin*.

A collection of genealogical material from original sources relating to the Morton family of Virginia, and especially to John Morton and his descendants, together with a great amount of data concerning the following families kin to the Mortons: (1) Ashton, (2) Banks, (3) Batchellor, (4) Barner, (5) Beale, (6) Beckwith, (7) Bellfield, (8) Blanchan, (9) Bottomley, (10) Bos, (11) Caldwell, (12) Cocke, (13) Cooke, (14) Colhoun, (15) Colston, (16) Davis, (17) Dinwiddie, (18) DuBois, (19) Edwards, (20) Eltinge, (21) Gregory, (22) Haden, (23) Hawkins, (24) Hite, (25) Johnson, (26) Jorissen, (27) Lane, (28) Means, (29) Meriwether, (30) Mothershead, (31) Mountjoy, (32) Pannill, (33) Payne, (34) Perrin, (35) Pryor, (36) Royall, (37) Slecht, (38) Smith, (39) Tarpley, (40) Terrell, (41) Thornton, (42) Van

Meter, (43) Wood. There are hundreds of other surnames of interest to persons studying family history connected with Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, all of which has been assembled from court records, county records, legal papers, Bible records, family records, historical papers, letters, biographical sketches, funeral orations and other sources. A family tree sets out the ancestry of the author, and, of course, serves the same purpose for all descendants of this line of Mortons and their kin. There are eight hundred typewritten letter-size pages bound in two volumes of four hundred pages each. Only three copies of the work have been made, each copy being a set of two volumes. One set has been placed in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., one set in the Newberry Library at Chicago, Illinois, and at the death of the author one set will be placed in the Public Library at Kansas City. It is hoped that these records may be thus preserved against destruction, and, as far as possible, be made available for every one interested in the family histories herein set forth.



THE OLD STRONG HOUSE, HOME OF MARY MATTOON CHAPTER, AMHERST, MASS.

By Anna Phillips See



MARY MATTOON CHAPTER, of Amherst, Massachusetts, is at home in the "Historical House," or as it has always been called, the "Old Strong House," a mansion that has existed for nearly two centuries. As it was built in 1744 and Mary (Dickinson) Mattoon was not born till 1758, this fine old dwelling must have been well known to the patron saint of the Chapter. The builder, Nehemiah Strong, was a grandson of one "Elder John Strong," founder of the famous family of Northampton. This John Strong who came from England in 1630 and settled in Northampton in 1659, was a wealthy tanner and a power in the church. He did his share toward colonizing the new country, for, when he died at ninety-four, he had been the father (by two wives) of eighteen children, one hundred and fourteen grandchildren and thirty-three great-grandchildren. He was not only strong in name but in mind and body, bequeathing these characteristics to his descendants.

Nehemiah Strong did not wish to settle permanently in Northampton, so he bought a tract of land on Hadley Road in what was called Hadley Third

Precinct (now Amherst), and proceeded to erect a dwelling that should be of the latest and best design. The house has weathered almost two hundred years, so the very best timbers from the neighboring forests and the very best skill of neighbors and friends must have gone into its construction. No doubt at the "raising" there was a distinguished company, for such occasions were social, with an abundance of good food and liquor. When after careful, unhurried construction the home was finished, Nehemiah Strong brought to it his wife and three children, two of whom were to have interesting not to say romantic lives.

An old engraving of the house represents the original structure as smaller than that of to-day and lacking its most picturesque features. The steep roof was without dormers and the depth of the house limited to the large front rooms, with probably an ell kitchen. The hip roof and unexpected porches must have been added when the dwelling was remodelled and enlarged; perhaps during the lifetime of Judge Simeon Strong, son of the builder, who we know added the office on the west side. It was in this addition that he carried on his law practice and gath-



OLD STRONG HOUSE, AMHERST, MASS. HOME OF MARY MATTOON CHAPTER, D. A. R.

ered about himself the little group that remained loyal to the Crown during the Revolution. The eight outside doors bear witness to architectural changes, while the great button-ball trees, now over one hundred feet in height, assert the antiquity of the house.

Within, the place breathes of the olden times. We quote from Mrs. Alice M. Walker's "Historic Homes of Amherst":

"The house is in most respects unchanged. The 'west door, front door, porch door, garden door, back front door, front back door, back door and back back door' still allow the visitor to enter and leave the dwelling. No parallel lines are found. The cornices fail to meet in any corner. Broad window sills are seen and wrought iron hinges on the doors, and little closets and hidden drawers set deep in unexpected places. In a high cupboard at the end of the parlor mantelpiece, tinder and flint and tobacco for pipes were kept. The old red paint put on when the house was built still clings to many of the closet shelves. Iron hooks from which some old-time Madam

Strong hung the canopy for her best bed are firmly fastened into the ceiling of the right hand room which was in former days the parlor of the colonial mansion.* * * Up two turns we follow the narrow stairs and notice the elaborate panelling and see in every room above and below, the heavy oaken beams which divide the ceiling and strengthen the massive frame. In one bedroom closet, above the pegs beyond the reach of any but a giantess, are pieces of antique paper probably as old as the house itself."

To return to the family whose personality has been expressed for generations in this ancient house. Nehemiah Strong, as was said before, had three children: Nehemiah, Mary and Simeon. Nehemiah, the eldest, became a minister, then a professor at Yale College. His life was marked by the spectacular in that the widow whom he married turned out to be no widow at all. When the husband whom she had supposed dead returned from sea and, unlike Enoch Arden, made himself

known, she left the minister for the sailor. History compels the statement that the Reverend Nehemiah did not allow this to shorten his life for he lived to the age of seventy-seven.

Simeon Strong studied theology and did some preaching, but later took up the law. About this time his father, then a widower, deeded to him the house in Amherst and the young lawyer and his bride came home to live. Here they passed the eventful years preceding the Revolution. Simeon Strong became a noted lawyer, then a judge. In his office in the Strong House he no doubt listened to his fellow townsmen's arguments in favor of a break with the Crown and weighed them in a judicial mind. Though he had always been a leader in church and town affairs, when the district of Amherst was called upon to contribute stores and money to defend the "Common Cause," he with others, including the Reverend David Parsons, was found to be loyal to King George. The Old Strong House then became the headquarters for the Tory faction which was persecuted without mercy. When the Selectmen could not furnish the eight blankets which was the town's levy for the soldiers, they commandeered a blanket belonging to Judge Strong. For this act he brought suit against the constable and compelled payment. In spite of his Toryism the judge retained the respect of his fellow townsmen, kept his position at the bar and acquired wealth. He trained his four sons to be successful lawyers; the second one, H. Wright Strong, started the subscription which founded Amherst Academy, the nucleus of Amherst College.

In later years the old house passed through several hands, until in 1853 it returned to the family once more. It

was then purchased by Mrs. Sarah Emerson, sister-in-law of Simeon Strong, 2nd, son of the judge, and she came to Amherst with her five children. One of her daughters, Felicia Hemans, married Judge Welch, of Akron, Ohio; another, Laurentia called Laura, was a musician and gave instruction on the old piano which is still in the house. A lively youngster who came to Miss Laura for music lessons was inspired to write his first poem through his association with this lady. The theme was his big dog and the writer was Eugene Field, aged nine years:

"O had I wings like a dove, I would fly
Away from this world of fleas,
I'd fly all over Miss Emerson's yard
And light on Miss Emerson's trees."

Eugene Field lived for several years in Amherst with his guardian foster-mother, his cousin, Miss Mary Field, to whom some of his most touching verses are dedicated. Miss Field spent the latter part of her life in the old Strong House.

The Mary Mattoon Chapter had been in existence three years when it rented Judge Strong's office as a permanent headquarters. The partitions were torn down, leaving a long room with the huge old chimney in the middle; the walls were covered with colonial paper, the floor with a rag carpet. When the antique furniture and the relics were arranged the apartment was a real Revolutionary interior. On June 5, 1899, a noted company gathered to dedicate the home of the Chapter. The guests of honor were Mrs. Emerson, mistress of the mansion, ninety-eight years old, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Some in Amherst still remember the picture made by these two distinguished women as they sat by the fire: Mrs. Emerson in tall white cap and kerchief,

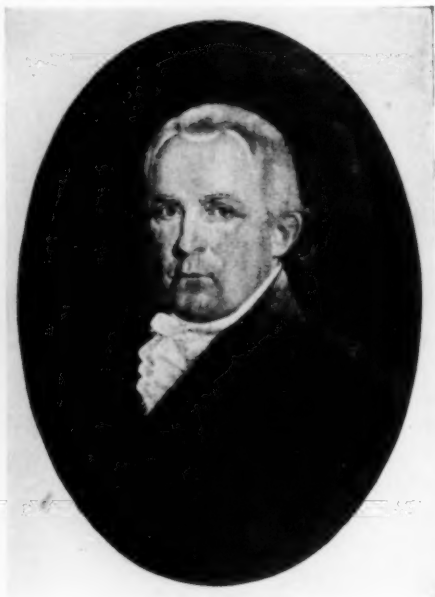
Mrs. Howe in lace head dress and fichu. At this meeting the founder and regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, proposed the formation of the Amherst Historical Society to preserve local antiquities. As a result of her later efforts, the society came into being—a child of the Mary Mat-

“* * * with the provision that there shall be no additions to, nor alterations in the structure of said house, and that no buildings shall ever be erected on any part of the land not occupied by the building. If these conditions are not complied with, the property shall be forfeited to the Massachusetts Historical Society.”

The will also left various valuable antiques to the society and stipulated



MARY MATTOON



EBENEZER MATTOON

toon Chapter. Its purpose is to “carry on patriotic work and historic research, to preserve relics, collect books and manuscripts, and to keep before the rising generation the achievements of the fathers of the town.”

Miss Laura Emerson, who died in 1908, bequeathed her share of the old house to the Historical Society. On the death of her sister, Mrs. Felicia Welch, last member of the Emerson family, the Society came into possession of the property together with \$3000. Mrs. Welch's bequest of her own part of the property was as follows:

that Mrs. Emerson's room, which she had occupied for a great part of her long life, should forever remain unchanged. To carry out this provision of the will, the Historical Society has placed gates at the doorways, as has been done at Mount Vernon and other historic houses.

And what of Mary Mattoon, heroine of the Chapter, whose portrait with that of her husband, General Ebenezer Mattoon, hangs on the walls of this ancient house? Her sweet and noble face truthfully reflects the character of the woman who so admirably managed

the home and held the affections of a distinguished husband for fifty-six years. It was a true love match between Mary Dickinson and the dashing young Lieutenant Ebenezer Mattoon, who were married June, 1779. She was twenty-one and he, though a veteran of the Revolutionary War, only twenty-four. When a senior at Dartmouth College he had enlisted and served four months in Canada as a private, and two years and three months as a lieutenant. He fought in the Battle of Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. After the surrender the Americans replaced their old-fashioned cannon with modern guns taken from the enemy, and gave the discarded pieces to the officers of the army. An old six-pounder fell to the share of Lieutenant Mattoon, who took it to Amherst. Young Ebenezer Mattoon in his worn Continental uniform, bringing the historic cannon as a souvenir for his home town, must have met with a lively welcome.

When the war hero and his bride settled on the farm in Amherst, it was to a life of comfort, even luxury for the times, but not a life of ease. As the years passed Mary found herself more than busy caring for a home whose head was often absent on public duties, and bringing up the children who had come to bless it. She, in her quiet way, was the mainspring of all, and noted as a housekeeper and manager. Time brought many honors to Ebenezer Mattoon, and Mary became the unobtrusive prop and stay of a distinguished man. Her husband rose to be Major, Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General of the Massachusetts Militia. He was a member of the electoral college that returned Washington to the presidency for a second term, and he

assisted in the election of Adams. In 1801 he was sent to Congress on the Federalist ticket and here he voted for Aaron Burr as president, on the ground that he was a better man than Thomas Jefferson.

Mary Mattoon did not accompany her husband to Washington for she was manager of the home end of their partnership. In his absence she trained the children, and looked shrewdly after the business affairs. As the general was now a wealthy man owning great tracts of land in Amherst and neighboring towns, and having interests in manufacturing enterprises, his wife's responsibilities were many. When he was at home she kept open house for friends and distinguished guests. It is said that General Mattoon was the most popular militia officer in western Massachusetts. Mrs. Alice M. Walker in her sympathetic character sketch, "Mary Mattoon and Her Hero of the Revolution," says:

"His home was constantly filled with visitors. Distinguished men from Boston, members of the Legislature and even the Governor were his guests. Sometimes his friends took the family by surprise and the mistress was always expected to be ready. One Legislator, thinking that the country so far from Boston must be a wilderness, asked if he should take his gun, but upon arriving at the Mattoon home—stead he was overcome with mortification to see the style and elegance with which he was entertained by the dignified host and hostess."

The inventory of the household goods enumerates 36 dining chairs, 3 dozen knives and forks, 14 silver tea spoons, 6 decanters, 12 wine glasses, thus proving that the mistress was well equipped for her duties of hospitality.

In so large an establishment where there were four children besides the adults, many servants were necessary. Two of these were Jephthah Pharaoh, bodyguard of the general, and Peggy,

his wife, descendant of an Indian chieftain. Peggy had inherited the weakness of her race and when she had taken a little too much "good cheer" was wont to declare herself as "Margaret Sashwampee Pharaoh, an Indian chief's daughter!" One of Peggy's duties was to prepare the flax for the distaff of her mistress, Mary Mattoon being a notable spinner. One of these very knots once owned by Mrs. Mattoon's great-granddaughter (Mrs. Bardwell) is now the property of the Chapter. It seems appropriate that the Society's only relic of this notable housewife should be not personal ornament, silver or furniture, but the emblem of the spinning-wheel.

In 1817 Boston celebrated its most brilliant military display when cavalry, artillery and infantry were reviewed by the governor accompanied by General (now Adjutant) Mattoon and other officers. A painting of the general in full uniform, as he appeared that day, hung for fifty years in the Boston Museum. This picture, accidentally discovered by Mrs. Wolcott, granddaughter of

Ebenezer Mattoon, was purchased by William Mattoon King, his grandson.

At the height of General Mattoon's career when he seemed the logical candidate for the governorship, he suddenly became blind. Though he bore this overwhelming misfortune with courage and wonderful cheerfulness, his political fortunes gradually declined and his business interests became involved. The cares of his wife were doubled as she attempted to be not only eyes, but hands and feet, and her strength failed.

Mrs. Walker says:

"The grandchildren of Mary Mattoon remember her in her last days as sitting in her chair beside her husband, so bent that her head nearly touched her knee, trying in her feeble way to take the place of the eyes which he had lost.* * *

"The Amherst Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution is proud to bear the name of Mary Mattoon, a woman who like the wife of Samuel Adams, was ambitious for her Hero of the Revolution, to whose success she devoted, with loving self-sacrifice, a life of arduous toil, a life inconspicuous, but none the less worthy of her country's praise; an example of those domestic virtues which made the New England home the source of the nation's strength."





Clayborne

CLAIBORNE

The Claiborne pedigree is well authenticated by expert genealogists, and extends back of the Christian Era, through one of "the distaff," Anne Lowther, who descended from Dorothea, daughter of X Earl of Clifford, a lineal descendant of the De Toenys, standard bearers of Norway, who descended from Niord, King of Sweden 40 B. C. and through him from Odin, King of Escardia, who with an army of Goths, conquered Northern Europe, settled Sweden, and reigned and died there.

He was forth-first in descent from Eric, King of the Goths, in Scandinavia, living at the time of Serue, the Great grandfather of Abraham 761 B. C.

Hervey de Claiborne 1292, was the father of Geoffrey de Claiborne, 1315, who held by Knight Service, Claiborne and Lowther.

John de Cliburne of Westmoreland, sixth in descent from Geoffrey married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen of Workton Hall, direct descendant of Malcolm 2nd, King of Scotland and of the ancient kings, beginning with Alpin, who died 834, accounted the noblest blood in England.

Seventh, in direct line from John de Cliburne, came William Claiborne, of Roma 1-cock, King William Co., Va., founder of the American family, born in England 1587, receiving, through the influence of his cousin, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, the appointment of Surveyor General of Virginia. In 1642 the King appointed him "Treasurer of Colony of Virginia for life."

His sons, Lieutenant Colonel William, Member of House of Burgesses, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, distinguished in the Indian Wars, both left issue who intermarried with the Fox, the Thompson and many of the other distinguished families.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Cunningham

CUNNINGHAM

Cunningham or Konigheim, meaning "King's Home." A noble family claiming descent from St. David, King of Scotland, but also impressing itself upon the history of England, Ireland, Scandinavia, France and America.

One, Malcolm, assisted Prince Malcolm, of Scotland to escape from Macbeth, who had murdered his father, King Duncan, by concealing the prince in a barn and covering him with straw. The Prince escaped to England and when he came into possession of his kingdom, rewarded his preserver with the thanedom of Cuninghame, from which his posterity derived their name and arms.

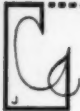
Warnebaldu de Cuninghame, proprietor of Kilmauro, 1107, in the reign of King William, the Lion, gave perpetual alms to the monks of Kelso Abby.

Twelve generations of public men, enjoying honors and estates succeeded him and then came Alexander, who was created by James 3rd, Earl of Glencairn. His mother was Janet Montgomery, daughter of Alexander Montgomery, Lord of His Majesty's Bed Chamber, and one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland. His second son William, received from his father, the lands of Craigends, married Elizabeth Stewart of Darnley and by patent, received the right of spelling the name "Cunningham."

It is from him that John Cunningham, the American ancestor of the South Carolina family descended. He settled first in Virginia 1681 and in 1769, his eldest son Robert moved to 96 District, South Carolina and was the first Magistrate and Circuit Judge appointed for that District. The same year his brother Patrick, was made Deputy Surveyor-General under Sir Egerton Leigh.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University
WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY



I. A FEW EARLY FIGURES

THE NORTHMEN.—Accepting the Norse visits to America as a fact, it follows that their wives and daughters, if any came, were the first white women in America. The first of whom we have mention is Gudrid, wife of Thorfinn Karlsefne, whose son Snorre was born in Vinland. The story of another, Freydis, sister of Lief Ericsson, is to be found in the *Heimskringla* (Everyman's Library ed., 108-116). It is unfortunate that we know of both only from the least reliable account of a series of events of whose bare outlines alone we can be certain. Their stories are well told by Fiske, *Discovery of America*, i, 167-171. The princess who fled with Longfellow's *Skeleton in Armor* is romantic but hardly history.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.—It is not surprising that no woman sailed on Columbus' first voyage, but it was unfortunate that none were among the colonists whom he took out on his second. Not until his third voyage is there any mention of women among those sent from Spain. In 1512 a proposition was made, but apparently not carried out, to send over female slaves, Christians and of the white race, as wives for the colonists. The colonial laws regulated the immigration of women very strictly. No unmarried woman might go to the Indies, a decided contrast to French and English colonial policy. Wives of colonists must have the same qualifications of birth and ancestry as their husbands. On the other hand, married men in the islands were encouraged and practically compelled to send back for their wives; who might come out under proper escort; even a merchant making a business trip must secure his wife's permission and make provision for her support in his absence, and at a later period no married man might go without taking his wife. See Bourne: *Spain in America*, 264-266 (American Nation) Moses: *Spanish Dependencies in America*, i, 256-257. The status of women in the colonies at their full development was about the same as in the mother country, and their conduct was

looked after with the same paternal care (for an example, see Moses, *Spanish Dependencies*, ii, 74). Nevertheless, women sometimes had influence, cf. Elson's rather picturesque account of Isabella de Soto (*History of the United States*, ch. iii), and the part two women played in Balboa's tragic fate. (Fiske, *Discovery of America*, ii, 378-384). Of course, the one woman whose name is inseparably connected with Spanish-America is Isabella of Castile.

INDIAN WOMEN.—The position of woman among the Indians was higher than first impressions would indicate. See Elson: (*History of the United States*, 29-33. Ferrand: *Basis of American History*, 221, 267, and index.) Her labors in the field and bearing of burdens on the march were only a question of division of labor necessary under primitive conditions. The theory of Matriarchy (original female rule) and some of its implications may be pushed too far, but something like it appears in some cases. See Fiske: *Discovery of America*, i, 53-57; Ferrand, 196-198. In most tribes, kinship was reckoned through women, and property and honors descended in the female line. A full discussion, from the matriarchal side, with many examples, is given in Mrs. W. M. Gallichan (C. Gasquoine Hartley) *The Age of Mother-Power*, ch 5. Among the Iroquois, where political organization reached a high stage, woman's power was considerable, including not only control of family affairs and power to divorce, but a voice in the council of the clan, and virtual representation in that of the confederacy (Ferrand, 158-159; Fiske, i, 66-70). For the position of Aztec women, see Prescott: *Conquest of Mexico*, book i, ch. 5, and Fiske, ii, 266-270. As to women in Peru, see Fiske, ii, 343-346, 351-355, and Prescott, *Conquest of Peru*, book i, ch. 3. A brief reference to the fabled Amazons may be found in Winson, ii, 584-585.

SOME INDIVIDUALS.—Pocahontas, her rescue of Captain John Smith and her marriage is known to everyone. Fiske tells the story (*Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, 104-113)

with reasons for believing the truth of Smith's narrative, as consistent with Indian institutions which could hardly have been known to a European except from experience. On the other hand, something similar had happened to Juan Ortiz in Florida nearly a century before, and Smith may have known of it. (Bourne, *Spain in America*, 163.)

Doña Marina (or Malinche) the captive Mexican princess, figures prominently in Cortes' campaigns in Mexico, and gave him valuable assistance. For her story see Prescott, *Conquest of Mexico*, book ii, ch.

5, etc. There were a few Spanish women in Cortes' company, one of them, Maria de Estrada, fought her way out of the city with the others on the night retreat of the Spaniards (La Noche Triste).

Another Indian woman of much later date should be held in grateful memory, Sacajewea, Bird Woman, the Snake squaw, a prisoner of the Mandans, who guided Lewis and Clark across the mountains to her own people in the Columbia valley. For her story see Agnes C. Laut, *Pathfinders of the West*, 312-342; or, in more detail, J. W. Schultz: *Bird Woman*.

BOOKS GIVEN BY GEORGIA TO D. A. R. LIBRARY

From May, 1920, to May, 1921.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia. S. F. Miller. 2 vols. 1858.

Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia. J. C. Butler. 1879.

A Gazetteer of Georgia. Adiel Sherwood. Fourth Edition. Macon, 1860.

Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825; or Journal of Travels in the United States. A. Levasseur. 2 vols. 1829.

Daughters of America; or Women of the Century. Phebe A. Hanaford. 1883. The last seven volumes presented by the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

School History of Georgia. Charles H. Smith. 1893. The gift of Mrs. William C. Vereen.

Proceedings of the Twenty-second Georgia D.A.R. State Conference. The last two received through the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

The following two volumes were presented by the Governor John Milledge Chapter:

Book of the United States.

Literary and Miscellaneous Scrap Book.

History of Georgia. C. C. Jones, Jr. 2 vols. 1883. Presented by Pulaski Chapter.

History of Georgia. L. B. Evans. 1908.

History of Georgia. C. H. Smith. 1896. The above two presented by Mrs. H. M. Bagley through Pulaski Chapter.

The Life of Robert Toombs. P. A. Stovall. 1892.

Life of Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia. Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., 1891. The last two were presented by Mrs. R. R. Evans through Pulaski Chapter.

Lights and Shadows of Itinerant Life. Auto-

biography of Rev. Simon Peter Richardson. 1901. Presented by Mrs. S. P. Richardson.

Georgia State Memorial Book. Presented by the Georgia Daughters.

Biographies of Representative Women of the South, 1861-1920. Vol. 1. Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier. Presented by the author.

The following four volumes were received through the State Librarian, Mrs. S. J. Jones.

First Lessons in Georgia History. L. B. Evans. 1913.

James Oglethorpe, Founder of Georgia. H. C. Cooper. 1904.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society. Vol. 2, 1842.

Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Georgia. 1920.

Name Index of Persons Mentioned in White's Historical Collections of Georgia. A. C. Dutton. 1920. Presented by the Georgia Daughters.

Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry. William Wirt. 1847. Presented by Mrs. J. S. Davis through Commodore Richard Dale Chapter.

Giant Days or the Life and Times of William H. Crawford. J. E. D. Shipp. 1909.

The Life of Robert Toombs. W. B. Phillips. 1913. The last two presented by Georgia Daughters.

Life of Henry W. Grady. Joel Chandler Harris. 1890.

Life of Alexander H. Stephens. Johnston and Browne. 1883.

American Military Biography. 1829.

My Memoirs of Georgia Politics. Mrs. William H. Felton. 1911. The last four presented by Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.



STATE CONFERENCES

GEORGIA

In response to the cordial invitation of the Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, the twenty-third Conference of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the Presbyterian church, April 5, 6, 7, 1921.

The opening session on Tuesday evening was a brilliant event. The bugle call, followed by orchestral music announced the entrance of the pages, who escorted the state officers and distinguished guests to the rostrum. The Conference was called to order by Mrs. Paul Trammel, Regent of the hostess chapter. Rev. F. K. Sims, D.D., pronounced the invocation. The audience repeated the "Salute to the Flag," and Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, in her usual charming manner gave the "Apostrophe to the Flag." After the singing of "America" by the audience, Mrs. Paul Trammel welcomed the visiting Daughters on behalf of the Governor John Milledge Chapter. She was followed by Colonel W. C. Martin, and further greetings were offered by Mrs. H. J. Smith, President of the U. D. C.; Miss Carrie Green, President of the Lesche Woman's Club; Mrs. J.-A. Crudup, of the Reviewers Club; and Mrs. M. E. Judd, President of the City Federation. Mrs. W. M. Jones, accompanied by Mrs. F. K. Sims, sang the "Song of Faith" and "Christ in Flanders."

When Mrs. Max E. Land, State Regent of Georgia, was introduced by Mrs. Paul Trammel, she was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration of love and appreciation. Though a member of the organization less than ten years, her executive ability, tact and charm, have won for her signal honors. In her address she stressed the need of greater vigilance along the lines of Americanization, patriotic education and the duties of citizenship.

Mrs. W. N. Benton, of Augusta, responded to the cordial address of welcome. The State Regent then presented Mrs. J. E. Hays, President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson,

President of the Georgia Memorial Association; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, ex-Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. John M. Graham, ex-State Regent; Mrs. T. C. Parker, ex-State Regent; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, ex-State Regent; and the State officers; all responding with happy remarks.

"Recessional" by the Lesche Double Quartette, was rendered, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. C. Emory.

The Historical and Patriotic session which took place Wednesday evening was the most interesting event of the entire Conference.

The four business sessions of the Conference were crowded with interesting reports from State officers, committee chairmen and chapter regents, all showing excellent work accomplished. Seventy-four delegates were present. The State Regent reported a total membership of over 4000 D.A.R. in Georgia; an expenditure of \$13,800 for patriotic education; \$1194.40 for Americanization; eleven chapters in process of organization and two reorganized. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, raised at this Conference \$850, the remainder due on the \$5000 World War Memorial Loan Scholarship for worthy boys, to be placed at the State University, Athens.

Wednesday a luncheon was tendered the guests at the historic Dalton Country Club by the John Milledge Chapter. The old antebellum mansion known as the "Hermitage" occupies one of the most picturesque spots in North Georgia, and in its rooms were billeted the men of the blue and the gray.

Wednesday evening the Lesche Woman's Club complimented the Daughters with a buffet supper at the beautiful home of Miss Kate Hamilton. Thursday, the Bryan M. Thomas Chapter, U. D. C., entertained the delegates at luncheon. On Thursday evening a buffet supper was given at "Oneonta," the country seat of Mrs. M. E. Judd, which closed a happy and successful Conference.

(Mrs.) SIDNEY J. JONES,
State Librarian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors.—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10081. REED-CORNISH.—Hannah or Joanna, dau of Sam'l Reed, Rev sol of Plymouth, Mass., m abt 1788 George Cornish, of Plymouth, b 1767. Wanted name & gen of w of Samuel Reed.—H. E. S. S.

10082. GRAFTON-COWDEN.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev rec of Thomas Grafton, b Feb. 12, 1760, d Aug. 12, 1851, & also of his w Hester Cowden, b July 3, 1762, d Dec. 18, 1838. They came to Ohio from Rockingham Co., Va., in 1806. Their ch were James, 1789-1859; Ambrose, 1793-1866; John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susannah, 1799-1879; Thomas, 1806-1864.

(a) DARNELL-LOGAN.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev ser of Wm. Darnell & w, Mary Logan, early settlers of Champaign Co., O. Their ch were Nathan Abimeleck & James, 1796-1877, who m Dec. 14, 1819, Susannah, dau of Thomas & Hester Cowden Grafton.

(b) LOWRY-STEPHENS.—Wanted dates of Wm. Lowry, who was given a land Grant for 3 yrs' service in Va. Navy. Was his w Miss Stephens. Their ch were John, Stephen, Wm. Stephens who m Eliz. Tannehill, & two other bros who were burned at the stake by Indians.

(c) POND-FISHER.—Wanted dates & ser of Abel Pond, whose w was Sarah —. Their ch were John, b 1762, Samuel, 1765-1815; Reuben Eldridge, 1768-1812; Abel, 1771-1820; Lambert, 1774. Abel Pond, Jr., 1771-1820, m Oct. 16, 1793, Rachel, 1772-1828, dau of Jonathan & Grace Fisher. Wanted also Rev ser & dates of Jonathan Fisher.—C. E. S.

10083. HENDRICKS-SELLARS.—Wanted infor-

mation of the Hendricks fam of S. C., formerly of Va. Caroline, dau of Asa Hendricks, m Wm. F. Sellars; they both lived in Chesterfield, S. Car. Asa Hendricks fought in Battle of Cowpens & was wounded; wanted dates of m & d & rec of Rev ser in Sellars fam.—J. O. K.

10084. GAIL OR GALE.—Wanted birthplace & res of Josiah Gail, b 1742, m Rachel Mead; also names & dates of his ch & whom they m.—H. B. G. K.

10085.—HUTCHINSON.—Wanted ances, date of b, & verification of Rev ser of Thomas Hutchinson, d Nov. 7, 1818, m Mary Cook Flyson or Illyson, widow, dau of Capt. John Cook, of Fairfield Co., S. Car. Their ch were Mary, m Wm. Judge; Thomas, d 1856, m 1816 Mary Boatwright, b 1801; Rebecca m Benj. Dulany; Burrell Brown, m Amanda Herbert, 1822. Came to S. C. from Va.; said to have ser in Rev in Va. & at Cowpens, S. C.

(a) WILSON.—Wanted gen and his dates of b, m, & d & Rev rec of Thos. Wilson & of his w Rebecca. Their ch were Elizabeth, m Wm. Freeman; Henry, m Eliz. Whitefield; Frank, m Mary Hill; Thos., m Patsie White; Mary, m Sam. Saxon; Littleberry, m Eliza Powell Smith; Whitefield & Steinback did not marry; Wm., m Charlotte Whitefield; Rebecca, b 1787, m Col. Richard Griffin. Thos. Wilson served in Rev in Va. abt 1797, removed to Abbeville Dist. on Wilson Creek, S. Car.

10086. RITTER.—Wanted any information of — Ritter, given name may have been Joshua, Josiah or Jasper. He had a mill in Northampton Co., Pa, abt 30 miles from Phila., prior to or during the Rev.—A. R.

10087. FOSTER.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of

f of Olive Foster, who m Cornelius Luce abt 1780, Tisbury, Mass.—E. S. L.

10088. BROOKE.—Wanted parentage & dates of b & m of Susannah Brooke, b in Conn., who m Samuel Grow, b Oxford, Mass., Feb. 21, 1758. Did her father have Rev rec?

(a) VAN ANTWERP.—Wanted maiden name of w of Daniel Van Antwerp, b Oct. 29, 1754, s of Johannes A. Van Antwerp, of Schenectady & w Lena, dau of Aharnerus Wendell. Did Daniel have a s Aaron, b at Charleston, Montg. Co., May 27, 1788?

(b) WARING.—Wanted parentage & dates of b & m of Deborah Waring, who m John, s of Luke Seller, of Dutchess Co., & Sarah Snediker, his w, of Sappan, Rockland Co.—J. A. V.

10089. PETTY.—Wanted gen. of Warren Petty, d Jan. 22, 1822, m Feb. 10, 1813, Martha Corey, dau of Oliver, either at Claremont, N. H., or Cooperstown, N. Y.

(a) HARTMAN.—Gen. desired of Jacob Hartman & of his w Hannah Cox. Their ch were Sandford, David, Lydia, Eleanor, & Fassett, who was b abt 1805 in Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

(b) DONEY.—Gen desired of Wm. Doney & of his w Rebecca Seeley. Their ch were John, Wm., Nehemiah, Hiram, Preston, Christian, Washington & Solomon, who was b March 12, 1810, at Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., N. Y. He m Mary Scott, of Napanee, Canada.—L. O. H.

10090. LONGFELLOW-CLARK.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of Jonathan Longfellow, b May, 1714, & gen of his w Mary Clark, b Dec., 1714. They were m Oct., 1731, & their dau Sarah m Col. Jos. Cilley, Nov., 1756.—W. B. S.

10091.—HENDRICKS.—Wanted gen of Martha Hendricks Dukes, widow, who m Samuel Stanley in S. Car. prior to 1808. She is supposed to have been the dau of Wm. Hendricks, Capt. in Marion's Brigade, whose s Dr. Robert, m Polly Daniel, in Columbia, S. C., 1796.—H. H. B.

10092 SMITH.—Wanted gen of Benjamin Smith, who enlisted in the War of 1812 from Brown Co., Ohio. Did he have Rev ances? From what state was Thos Shackelford, who came to Spencer Co., Ind., at an early date?—H. C. K.

10093. SHIELDS-FILLOON.—Wanted gen. of John Shields, b Dec. 21, 1772, d Mar. 16, 1855, and of his w Jane Filloon d July 12, 1855, aged abt 77 yrs. They moved from Westmoreland Co., Pa., to Richland Co., O., abt 1818. Their ch were John, b Jan. 15, 1801, Sarah & Matthew, twins; Wm., Eliz., David, James, Agnes, Nancy, Abraham Hendricks, Jane, Priscilla, Anne, b 1822, Harriet, & Jackson S., b 1830. Was there Rev ances in either line?

(a) HANLON.—Anne Shields, b 1822, mar Samuel Hanlon, b Mar. 3, 1818, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., s of Wm. & Eliz. Hanlon.

Wanted Hanlon gen & maiden name & gen of Wm.'s w Eliz.

(b) HANEY, HANIE, HEANEY, HENEY.—Haney came from Ireland, was a Presbyterian & tradition says he fought in Rev. His s Saml lived nr Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa. Wanted names of Saml's f & m & Rev rec of both families.—F. C.

10094. WELLER.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of Laurene Weller, who m Linus Joy Munson abt 1821.—D. O. M.

10095. HARDY.—Have Rev data of Nathaniel Hardy, b 1768, prob in Mass., d 1821, Portage Co., O.; want name of his w with dates, & other information.—E. A. G.

10096.—RUTH.—Wanted gen. with dates of John Ruth, of Delaware, whose dau Eliz. m John McCorkle abt 1765-6.—L. M. G.

10097. GABBERT.—Wanted parentage, dates & Rev rec of Michael Gabbert, of Clinton Co., Ky., also maiden name & par of his w Eliz. —. Their ch were Henry, David, George, Michael, Jesse, Benj., John, Wm., Jacob, Katherine Shelly, Eliz. Ragland, Celia Clark, Mary Strong, & Susannah, b in Overton Co., Tenn., Aug. 23, 1791, m Elijah Bristow, Nov. 7, 1812.

(a) MCCALL.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Jas McCall, who m Martha Shaw & had 11 ch. S. Wm., b Jackson Co., Tenn., July 23, 1815, m Matilda Markley in Fulton Co., Ill., Nov. 28, 1837.

(b) MARKLEY-BAUGHMAN.—Wanted any information of Mathies Markley or of his w Eliz. Baughman, who were living in Richland Co., O., in 1820.—J. H. S.

10098.—GREENE.—Wanted parentage of Sally Greene, who m James Reynolds, & lived in Randolph Co., N. Car. Among their ch were James, Willis, Gilum, Matilda and Terry.—T. McC.

10099. LEWIS.—Wanted date of m of Jos. Lewis & Ann Porter Sampson, widow of Chas. Sampson and dau of Capt. Thomas Porter. They were m in Henrico Co., Va.—B. G. K.

10100. ADAMS.—Wanted name & gen of — Adams, who m Mary Irvine of Ky. abt 1777. Their dau Penelope Lynch Adams m Col. James Terrell, of Tenn.—L. W. S. J.

10101. WINSLOW.—Wanted ances of Mary "Sears or Winslow," who m Peter Worden, s of Peter, who settled in Yarmouth Port, Mass., where he d 1639. Mary, w of Peter Worden, 2nd, d 1686. Was she a dau of the Mayflower Winslows

(a) WORDEN.—Wanted Rev rec of Rev. Peter Worden, who d in Cheshire, Mass., Feb., 1808.

(b) STEVENS.—Wanted Rev rec of Martin, s of Nathaniel & Mary (Martin) Stevens, who m Lydia Chadwick in 1773.—H. D. T.

10102.—Wanted ances of Samuel W. Bard, of

Caldwells, Rockland Co., N. Y. In his will, written 1858, he men w Delilah; dau-in-law Phebe; dau Eliza Ann, w of Hezekiah S. Wake-man; gr dau Delilah, w of John Rundle; & Sarah Crane; dau Maria, w of Caleb Beadle; dau Martha Jane, w of Philip Elmendorf; dau Sarah, w of Joseph Castless. Exs bro John C. Bard & friend Geo. S. Allison. His dau-in-law Phebe was Phebe Hazard, b Troy, N. Y., 6th May, 1814, dau of Nathaniel. Her mother was Miss Van Buskirk. Wanted Hazard & Van Buskirk gens.—C. B. B.

10103. MILLER.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Wm. Miller, who was with Pa. Infantry, from Chester Co., Pa. He m Rachel Art aft Rev; moved to Ohio, then to Ill. abt 1816.—I. M.

10104. PERKINS.—Wanted date of b of Luke Perkins & proof of his death in battle of Ft. Griswold, also name & dates of his w. They lived nr Groton, Conn. Dau Anna m Nathan Darrow; two sons were taken prisoners by the British.

(a) MOXLEY.—Wanted dates of b & d of Joseph Moxley, also name & dates of his w. Also names & dates of their s & his w who were the parents of Sally Moxley, b 1788, d 1863, m Gurden Darrow, 1815. The latter lived & d in New Milford, Pa.

(b) EVANS.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of Lott Evans, of St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa., who d abt 1856, m Phoebe Baldwin (?), who d abt 1871.—E. W. P.

10105. THOMPSON.—Wanted gen & any data of Robt. Thompson & name of his w. He was living in Guilford Co., N. Car., in 1770.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted par of Lucinda White, b 1813, in Gallatin, Texas, moved to Miss.—C. H.

10106. BAKER.—Will the person who wrote to me as Registrar of Morrison Chapter, D.A.R., asking for information in regard to the lineage of John Baker, please write again, as I may be able to help them.—*Olive G. Gallentine*, Morrison, Ill.

10107. MOSEF.—Wanted par with dates & Rev rec of father of Catherine Moser, b 1765, d 1863, m Jacob Hausman, 1786, lived in Berks Co., Pa.

(a) REINHARD.—Wanted rar with dates & Rev rec of ances of Mary Dorothy Reinhard, b June 15, 1793, d July 30, 1879, m Jacob Moser Hansman, 1813, & lived in Berks Co., Pa.

(b) HUMPHRIES.—Wanted gen of Mary Humphries. From Salem Quaker Meeting, b Nov. 25, 1751, m Israel Corbit, of Odessa, Del., Jan. 28, 1771. Did her father have Rev rec?

(c) CORBIT.—Wanted dates of m of Israel Corbit, Jr., of Odessa, Del., who m 1st Eliz. Kent, & 2nd Eliz. Fraley. Wanted also Kent & Fraley gens.—M. C.

10108. LEE-ROSS.—Wanted par with dates of

Jacob Lee, d Fleming Co., Ky., Aug. 9, 1861, & of his w, Jane Ross, who d Sept. 29, 1833.

(a) POTTS-RICHEY.—Wanted par of James P. Potts, of Bath Co., Ky., b July 15, 1795, & of his w Jean Richey, b Jan. 1, 1804.—G. B. E.
10109. FERRE - PARSONS - HERRICK.—Wanted parentage of both Stephen Herrick, b 1764, & his w Nancy (Ferre) Parsons. (See Springfield, Mass., Records for their m.) Wanted also names of their ch, with dates of b & names of their husbands & wives.—E. M. C.

10110. DOOLITTLE.—Wanted parentage of Thankful Doolittle who m Capt. John Trowbridge, Feb. 13, 1777, in New Haven, Conn. Also the names of ch of Ambrose Doolittle, who served in Rev, b 1719, d 1793, Cheshire, Conn.—L. L. D.

10111. GILMER-BUCHWAR.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances of — Gilmer, a lawyer of Ala., who m Miss Buchwar, of Ky., before 1806.—M. L. A.

10112. McKEAN.—Information wanted of — McKean & his w, whose s Brownson Leighton McKean, b 1770, m 1st, Lavisa Terry, 2ndly, Miranda Blakesley. They lived in South Hampton, L. I.—S. H. G.

10113. HARBERTS.—Wanted gen & any Rev rec of ances of Thomas Harberts, b 1773, who m Sarah Crockett, b 1773.

(a) JENKINS.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of John Jenkins, b 1762, d 1867, m Susannah Chamberlain, b 1770.—M. D. P.

10114. THOMAS.—Michael Thomas m Eliz. Snyder & lived in Albemarle Co., Va. Did he have Rev rec? Wanted also par of Eliz. Snyder.

(a) BUNTEN.—Wanted gen with any Rev rec of father of James Punten, b Aug. 29, 1799, & came from N. H. to W. Va. in 1825.

(b) WATSON.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Watson, b 1764, & m 1797 Zedekiah Morgan. She was his 2nd w.—E. B. F.

10115. TYLER.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. or Betsey Tyler, who m in Edmiston, N. Y., in 1830, John Carter Stickney, b in Hartwick, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1807, & d in Janesville, Wis. He was a direct desc of Wm. Stickney, who came from Eng. to Boston in 1638.—J. S. B.

10116. WALKER.—Wanted parentage of Martha Walker, who m Styles Wells, Sr., of Huntington, Conn. Their dau Diantha Wells m John Ayres, of Stratford, Conn.—W. G. H.

10117. ALBRO.—Wanted parentage of Betsy Albro, b 1785, N. Y. or Vt., who m Nathan Burleson, b 1785, N. Y. or Vt. Also parentage of Nathan Burleson.

(a) WILSON.—Wm. Wilson, or his father, came from Scotland or Ireland to Canada, then to the States. Wm.'s s Wm. was b 1804, pos-

sibly at Herkimer, N. Y., m Mary Burleson, July 24, 1826.

(b) HARRINGTON.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Harrington, b 1808, d at St. Mary, Can.; m Elizabeth Ford.—H. C. R.

10118. FARRA-WAYNE.—Anthony Wayne, b 1666, d 1739, set. in Chester Co., Pa., 1722. His s Humphrey, b abt 1712, m Priscilla Idings, b 1707, d 1781. Their dau, Eliz. Wayne, d 1758, m James Farra, d 1778, in Dover Township, York Co., Pa. Their dau Rebecca Farra, m Isaac Norton, who d in Fairview Township, York Co., Pa., 1820. Wanted dates of b m & d of Rebecca Farra also Rev ser & any data concerning Isaac Norton & James Farra.—C. A. B.

10119. DAVIDSON-ADAMS.—Joseph Davidson, b Apr. 15, 1775, d June 8, 1857, at Mecca, Trumbull Co., O., m Lucinda Adams, b Mar 1, 1776, in Hartford Co., Conn., d Aug. 12, 1847, at Freedom, Stark Co., O. Their 4 oldest ch were b at Fair Haven, Rutland Co., Vt. Wanted Davidson-Adams gen & Rev rec, if any.

(a) HALSTED.—Thomas Halsted, b 1724, Ryc, Westchester Co., N. Y., d Oct. 31, 1808, m Phoebe Bogardus, b Harlem, N. Y. Their s Jacob, b July 26, 1757, d 1837, m 2nd time Charity Van Auker, Nov. 2, 1808, b Mar. 5, 1787, d Mar. 11, 1856. Wanted Dev rec of Thomas & Jacob Halsted.

(b) FINDLEY.—Hon. Wm. Findley, of Westmoreland Co., Pa., who was a member of Constitutional Convention had a bro. James. Wanted name of James's w & dates of b & d.

(c) MCHENRY.—Isaac McHenry served in Penn. Mil. during Rev., m Jane Smith & removed to Indiana Co., Pa. Was he a bro. of James McHenry, member of Washington's cabinet, for whom Fort McHenry was named.—N. C. M.

10120. CRANE.—Wanted gen of Benj. Crane, b in N. J. & d in Amsterdam, N. Y. Had sons David, 1777-1855, who m Electa Riggs, & John S., b 1799.

(a) MAYHEW.—Wanted gen of Robt. Mayhew, 1767-1849 & of his w Hannah, 1775-1855. They had 12 ch bet 1795 & 1823.

(b) WILCOX-CARPENTER.—Wanted gen of both Samuel Wilcox & his w Ann Carpenter, who were m in West Greenwich, R. I., Aug. 10, 1740.

(c) PARSONS-STEWARD.—Wanted gen of Job Parsons, b in Eng., had 3 w. S Thomas m Josephine Steward. Steward gen also desired.—M. K. C.

10121.—BLYDENBURY.—Deborah Blydenbury of Long Island m Nicholas Burger, of N. Y., in 1725; their ch were Johannes, b 1725, Joseph, b 1727, Joseph, b 1734. Joseph Blydenbury, s of Augustine & Siliester, m Debora Smith bef

1690 & in 1699 Catherine DeHart. Was Debora his dau, & if so, by which w?

(a) REEVE-PARSHALL.—Daniel Reeve m Rhoda Parshall & had dau Sarah, who m — Gale. Their s Jesse Gale, b 1757, m Lucretia Lee, nr Goshen, N. Y. Wanted Reeve, Parshall & Lee gens; also given name of — Gale, who m Sarah Reeve. Did they have other ch beside Jesse?

(b) WIELER-KEYSER.—Wanted ances of Annetje Wieler, b in N. Eng., resident of Harley, & also of Nicholas Keyser, whom she m 1738. In Kingston Records, Nicholas Keyser & Annetje Wieler had dau Margriet, b 1741; did she m Cornelius Vanderhoof & have ch Ann, b 1774, Matthew, b at Secon River, N. J., 1781, & Holbert, b 1784?—L. G. M.

10122. NEWLAND.—Wanted names of w & ch of John Newland, b 1738, Rev sol under Captains Randall, Jonathan Langdon & Boyer, & under Col. James Wood. He enlisted at Winchester, Fred. Co., Va., & was granted a pension Aug. 4, 1818, then living in Ross Co., Ohio.—C. V.

10123. REED.—Wanted Rev rec with references of Capt. Benjerman Tyler Reed, b Jan. 20, 1739-40, d Jan. 25, 1792, m Sept. 29, 1777, Mary Dodge.

(a) STEELE.—Wanted Rev rec & date of d of Elijah Steele, b Apr. 15, 1735, & m Esther Millard, Jan. 18, 1759, at Farmington.—G. A.

ANSWERS

6180. COLVIN-JEWELL.—Other gr sons of Mr. Jewell & w Eliza Colvin, besides Mason, Benj. & James Jewell which you mention, are Zachariah Jewell who m Sarah Odineal in Rockingham Co., N. C. & R. B. Jewell b 1809 in Rockingham Co., N. C. d 1907 at Fort Worth, Texas. Both were sons of Benjamin Jewell who m Anne Wall. For further information concerning desc of Benj. Jewell & Anne Wall, address—Mrs. Howard T. Jewell, 1011 Maple St., Texarkana, Texas.

6435. TAYLOR.—President Zachary Taylor has three cousins, from one of whom you will be able to get Taylor records, which their father Richard P. Taylor preserved with great care during his life. Address Misses Carrie & Sue Taylor c/o Mrs. J. Wilson Clare, Buckner, Ky. or Dr. Richard Taylor, optician, Louisville, Ky.—Mrs Howard T. Jewell, 1011 Maple St. Texarkana, Texas.

FRIEND-ESTES.—Judith Cary was the dau of Henry Cary, Jr. of Warwick & Amptill. She was b Aug. 12, 1726 & d Apr. 16, 1798. In 1744 she m David Bell, of Belmont, who came from Edinburgh Scotland. In 1755 he was appointed Capt., by Gov. Dinwiddie, in George Washing-

ton's original regt. He was a Colonel in the Indian Wars & a member of the House of Burgesses. They had a dau Elizabeth Bell who m Daniel Bates. For evidence of this m see deed of trust of Daniel Bates made Dec. 1, 1798, for the benefit of his w Elizabeth Bates, & dau Elizabeth Bell Bates & Sarah Langhorne Bates, recorded in Deed book No. 14, p 408, of the Clerks Office of Chesterfield Co., Va. This Daniel Bates was the s of James Bates & Winifred Hix, & was b July 6, 1756. See vol. No. 15, William & Mary Quarterly, pp 33 & 34. He was a desc of John Bates, whose will was proven in York County, in 1666.

I have a certified copy from the Chesterfield Co., Clerk's office of the m license certificate, on Oct. 13, 1801, of Joel Estes & Sallie L. Bates, & on Sept. 15, 1801, of Dutoy Porter to Elizabeth Bates. Also a certified copy from the same office, of Elizabeth Bates approval of the issuance of the license of Joel Estes to m Sallie L. Bates, which is witnessed on Oct. 12, 1801, by Dutoy Porter & John Friend. Daniel Bates evidently d between the date of the above deed on the 1st of Dec. 1798 & this m on Oct. 13, 1801. On May 21, 1796 by deed recorded in Deed Book No. 13, p 449, in Chesterfield Co., there is set out a m agreement between John Friend & Judith Cary Bates, dau of Daniel & Elizabeth Bates, & in Deed Book No. 14, p 305, under date Feb. 23, 1798, in said Chesterfield Co., John Friend & w Judith Cary transferred certain property to Daniel Bates. Although Sarah & Elizabeth's names are often referred to as "Sallie" & "Eliza" they appear in the signatures generally as "Sarah" & "Elizabeth." Certified copies of all the above papers can be secured upon payment of proper fees from the Clerk of the Chesterfield Court House. Major Gist Blair of Washington, has a beautiful oil painting of Mrs. Judith Cary Bell, painted by Copley. It has been photographed by L. C. Handy, 494 Maryland Ave., S. W., Wash., D. C. from whom copies can be secured, for fifty cents. Major Blair also has some original letters written by Judith Cary, & these have been photographed by Harris & Ewing, 1311 F. St., N. W., Wash., D. C. Copies can be secured from him & will prove very interesting to desc of this lady. Particularly, the one written on Sept. 17, 1794, to Gen Gist.—*P. M. Estes*, Nashville Tenn.

8886c. BARNES.—Hannah Barnes was the dau of Jacob Barnes who was b in Conn. 1745 & removed to Fairhaven, Vt. in 1806 where he d Jan. 27, 1821 aged 76. He served as a soldier in the N. Y. Continental Line & was pensioned Aug. 2, 1819, receiving the sum of \$459.49 & an annual

pension of \$96.00. He m abt. 1765, at New Milford, Conn. Rebecca Crowell who was b on the ocean in 1745 & d in Fairhaven 1822. Ref. History of Fairhaven, by A. N. Adams. 8886b STURGIS. See Andrew Tuttle, p 580. "The Tuttle Family."—*Mrs. C. S. Caverly*. 9 Court St., Rutland Vt.

8977. GREEN.—The family history of Abner Stanford gives the following: Abner Stanford b at Sherborn, Mass., May 12, 1747 m at Mendon, Mass., Nov. 24, 1768 (int. there Feb. 17, 1768) Jemima Green of Mendon b at Upton Jan. 30, 1749, dau of William & Hannah Green. Their m was "confirmed by Joseph Dott, Esq." Jemima Green Stanford d at Upton June 5, 1818. Consult Upton Vital Records to 1850, pub. in 1904 & Mendon Annals from 1659 to 1880, compiled by John Mecalf.—*J. C. Fielder*. Medford Oregon.

9988. SWAINE-SAYRE.—Matthias & Catharina Swaine (Swain, Swaim, Sweem) were m Apr. 19, 1743. Their family record is found in "New York & New Jersey Miscellany" records of an old Dutch Church on Staten Island. Their s Isaac b July 28, 1751 served in Rev. from N. J. Besides Jane & Isaac the record states "desen kinderen zyn gedoopt" bapt Martinus, May 6, 1745; Benj. Sept. 16, 1746; Catharina May 23, 1749 Susanna May 1(?) 1753; Isaac Sayer is not mentioned in "Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Rev." so he probably moved to N. Y. or N. J. before that time, since he m into this family.—*Miss F. E. Emerson*. 114 E. Adams St., Plymouth, Ind.

9989. SHELBY.—Charles Polk Jr. b March 15, 1784 d 1829 m an Eleanor Shelby in N. C. abt. 1806. In the 1st U. S. Census, the name of Evan Shelby is mentioned in the same dist. in N. C. as Capt. Chas. Polk, Sr. father of Chas. Jr. & it is probable that their ch. m abt. 1835 Mrs. Eleanor Shelby Polk & her ch. Ezekiel, Polly McLarty, Hannah Weddington & Chas. 3rd. sold their interests in the Polk estates to G. W. Polk & removed to Campbell, now Douglas Co., Ga. where they d Mrs. Eleanor Polk is buried in the McLarty graveyard, she d 1850. Her family Bible was lost so there is practically no records of the family. In the Polk family book there is a record from a Mrs. Smart in 1849, stating that John bro of Capt. Chas. Polk, m Eleanor Shelby, dau of Isaac, another record gives the data that John Polk in Eleanor Shelby dau of Major Evan, s of Gen. Evan Shelby. but neither of these records gives any other data. Can anyone give any light on these statements?—*Mrs. Chas. P. McGuire*. 3220 N. 12 Ave Birmingham.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Onwentsia Chapter (Addison, N.Y.) The first regular meeting of 1919-1920 was held at the home of Mrs. John Crane, and will long be remembered, as Mrs. William Feenaughty of Portland, Oregon, one of our Charter Members, was present, as well as other guests. Miss Katherine Darrin gave an interesting talk on "War Time Travel in Europe", and she made us really appreciate some of the trials and hardships endured by those who helped back of the lines during the great war.

November 6th and 7th: The Regent, Mrs. Eugene Crawford and Mrs. Frank Kellym attended the State Conference at Auburn. The presence of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, added to the pleasure of the meeting. November 7th: A committee from Onwentsia Chapter had charge of entertaining the service men of Addison. They were ably assisted and the boys were given a royal time. December 8th was the twentieth anniversary of the founding of our Chapter. Mrs. Charles Cook opened her pleasant home for a banquet. Covers were laid for thirty, toasts were given and letters and telegrams read from absent members. The house was beautifully decorated with the national colors in electric lights and numerous flags. Mrs. Charles Cook represented the Chapter at Continental Congress.

May 13th the Daughters served refreshments to the Legion and Mrs. Vastbinder, on behalf of the Chapter, presented them with a beautiful silk flag.

On May 14th The Daughters marched in the funeral procession of Anthony Caparulo, the first service man of the county to be brought home for burial.

Death has claimed one daughter and two have been transferred. We now have fifty-five members.

In June, the Regent attended a reception given by Kanestio Valley Chapter in Canestio, to our State Regent, Mrs. Charles Nash.

(Mrs.) MARY GOFF CRAWFORD,
Historian.

Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Col.) has just completed a busy and successful year, busy because of the extra work entailed by the entertainment of the State Conference, successful owing largely to the untiring enthusiasm and efficiency of our Regent Mrs. John Speed Tucker, who in the two years she has been in office has been present and presided at every meeting.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is found on file at the public library, placed there by the subscription of this Chapter. There is a membership of 83, about 20 being non-resident members. Nineteen years ago the first State conference was held at the home of a member of this Chapter. There were seven delegates, one from Denver Chapter, two from Pueblo and four from this Chapter. The conference held here in March last had 80 delegates representing every portion of the State.

Two meetings of the year were devoted entirely to the matter of Americanization. At one the Constitution of the United States was discussed, and at the other we were favored with a lecture on "The Place of the United States among the Nations" by one of our leading lawyers.

The Flag committee has been wide awake and enterprising. It sent to Washington for information on the correct use of the flag and requested the local papers to publish this information, which they did. An arrangement was made with the Boy Scouts whereby they spoke twice in our High School and in 12 of our grade schools on this subject.

Following our yearly custom prizes have been given in the High school and the State School for the Deaf and Blind. The Americanization committee has also been very active.

The American's Creed has been given to each newly made American citizen, also to those preparing for citizenship in a class under the supervision of our high school teachers. A twenty-five cents per capita tax has been paid into the National treasury for

the Immigrants Manual. A scholarship of fifty dollars has been sent to the International college. Ten dollars sent to the Tomasee school. A number of entertainments have been given at the Sanitarium where between 700 and 800 sick soldiers are being cared for. Fortnightly the Daughters are acting as hostesses at the Soldiers and Sailors club.

To quote the closing lines of the Regent's annual report: "All this makes us realize that no finer or truer women exist anywhere in the world than the members of the D.A.R."

DORRIS ELLIOT,
Historian.

Capt. Job Knapp Chapter (East Douglas, Mass.). Meetings have been held during the year at the homes of members and at the Elmwood Club. In May the Chapter attended the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Memorial Sunday services. In June about forty-seven graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the cemetery at Douglas Center were decorated with flowers, including the grave of Capt. Job Knapp. Betsy Ross flags are also on the graves.

In August the annual picnic was enjoyed at Nipmuc Park, Mendon, Mass. Miss Rosalie E. Williams, Vice Regent, was appointed to secure new subscribers for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and the subscription was renewed for the Simon Fairfield public library. The Chapter has purchased a beautiful silk flag, which was presented by Miss Etta H. Johnson and accepted by Mrs. Florence E. Pine, Regent, the flag to be present at every meeting.

The Roger Bill, Shepard-Towner Bill and the bill on censorship for moving pictures was endorsed by the Chapter. Money has been contributed to the Berry and Piney Woods schools, and towards forming a Philippine Scholarship, and also for a Christmas dinner for Armenian students at the American International College at Springfield.

The Chapter voted to become a club member of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The Chapter has lost, by death, two of its oldest members, Mrs. Ann E. Bowen, a charter member and a "Real Granddaughter of the Revolution," and Mrs. Almira (Knapp) Whittemore.

Three new members have been added during the year. A pleasing feature at the annual meeting May 17th was the presentation of gold bars to six ex-Regents, Mrs. Arvilla L. Leonard, Mrs. Louise S. Holbrook, Mrs. Ella K. Jenckes, Mrs. Mary E. Wallis, Mrs. Rosalie F. A. Williams, Mrs. Florence E. Pine and a

Chapter Regent's bar to the incoming Regent, Mrs. Effie E. Jones.

INEZ E. BOWERS,
Historian.

Au-ly-ou-let Chapter (Franklin, N. Y.). Since our last report to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE our Chapter has been awake and hustling, and during the World War we met the opportunities for patriotic service that came to us. Our assessments to the \$100,000 Liberty bond, and the Tilloloy fund from the N.S.D.A.R. were promptly and fully met. Every member of the Chapter was actively engaged in the work of the Red Cross, two members being chairmen of its auxiliaries.

A home talent play, "The American Flag," was staged and a melting pot in the way of an old historical iron kettle, was hung in a store window and the town people asked to contribute discarded plate ware, gold, silver, brass, etc. Funds from the two sources aided us in meeting the expenses of our varied work. A fifty dollar Liberty bond was bought; contributions were made to the Red Cross, the Y.W.C.A., Philippine scholarship fund, the United War Work, and the Armenian relief.

Books were collected and sent to the soldiers. We rejoiced at the winning of victory, and with the restoration of peace found enlarged fields of service. Under the wise and devoted leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Alton O. Potter, we have during 1919-1920, at the suggestion of the National Society, taken up Americanization work, placed posters of the Constitution in public places, bought copies of the Catechism, of the Constitution of the United States, Americanization pamphlets and American's Creeds and placed in village and outlying district schools. Besides the French orphan supported by the Chapter for two years at thirty-six dollars and fifty cents a year, our Past Regent, Mrs. E. L. Rowell, supported an orphan for same length of time.

We have contributed toward the Immigrant Manual Fund, gave our fifty dollar Liberty bond to the International College at Springfield, Mass., for the support of an Armenian girl, and sent five dollars to same place toward the 1920 Christmas fund.

Regular meetings are held at the homes of members on the second Wednesday of each month, with the exception of July and August.

This year we have changed the subject matter of the literary part of our program from a paper written by one individual to a topic for discussion, of interest to each member in which all are expected to take part. This has been an agreeable change, making the meetings of greater pleasure and profit to each member.

The Chapter offered a prize of ten dol-

lars in our Union High School for the highest standing in American history and civics. This prize was awarded in June. Revolutionary soldiers' graves are decorated on Memorial Day and a tablet in their memory is to be placed in Ouleout Valley Cemetery. Every resident member has the reading of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE through the arrangement of groups as suggested at the Auburn State Conference. Our Regent, Mrs. Potter, attended the State Conference at Auburn, N. Y., in 1919; also the State Conference at Saratoga Spa, N. Y., in 1920. The generosity of a member, Mrs. Leroy Evans, made it possible for us to make a Chapter gift to Memorial Continental Hall Library of an illustrated History of Delaware County, N. Y., published in 1880.

We are anticipating a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. C. W. Nash, in the near future. Have contributed recently to the following requests: The fountain at Plymouth; the \$5000 Guernsey Scholarship fund at International College, Springfield, Mass.; the painting for the War Museum in Paris; the Manual of Information for Immigrants.

Our Regent, Mrs. A. O. Potter, is now compiling a military record of each soldier from the town of Franklin, under the direction of State Historian, Doctor Sullivan. A complete copy will be kept by the Chapter Historian as a work of reference. During the past two years we have gained ten new members and one transfer, with another application pending, and lost one member by death, our friend and first Regent, Mrs. Charles Warner.

(MRS. EDSON C.) FLORA MANN STEWART,
Historian.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, O.) Two new names have been added to Muskingum Chapter's roster during the past year, and one member, Mrs. Josephine Slack Fox, has been removed by death, much to the sorrow of the Chapter.

Flag Day was appropriately celebrated with an open meeting at the rooms of the Y.W.C.A., when a delightful patriotic program was rendered. Our November meeting was unusually interesting, for it fell upon the date of three important anniversaries: The 300th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, the 29th Anniversary of the Organization of Muskingum Chapter and the 2nd Anniversary of Armistice Day. The program was devoted to the memory of our Pilgrim Fathers. For December our Regent, Mrs. Fraunfelder, entertained the Chapter in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Wilson, who gave an inspiring talk. Washington's Birthday was fittingly celebrated with Mrs. Timmons.

Muskingum Chapter has contributed to the

following worthy causes: The Schaffler (Americanization) School, Cleveland; the Guernsey Scholarship; the Memorial Fountain at Plymouth; the Painting for the French Government; to our own Day Nursery and our Americanization School.

As we end this little story of one year's work we wonder what next year will bring forth. May it be one of progress and achievement for Muskingum Chapter and the National Society.

JESSIE M. LILIENTHAL,
Historian.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghampton, N. Y.) has for the last three years been interested in Americanization, which has been the subject of our study and work.

In 1919 we were engaged in the Red Cross Roll Call, raising a large sum. We contributed \$100 to the Soldiers' Memorial Fund. We sold a large number of Red Cross Seals before Christmas. One hundred dollars was appropriated to fit up a model home in a new public school, which is attended chiefly by foreign children.

In 1920 a number of relics were presented to the Chapter by some of its members. Twenty-five dollars was appropriated for Story-telling Afternoons at the Public Library, when a trained story-teller told some hundreds of little foreigners the story of the Pilgrims and other patriotic stories.

One hundred dollars was contributed to constitute Tuscarora Chapter one of the founders of the Tomasee Industrial School for Southern Highlanders, founded and supported by the D.A.R. of South Carolina. Money was contributed to the International School for a scholarship in honor of Mrs. Guernsey.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Tuscarora Chapter was celebrated October 12, 1920, by a luncheon, at which there were present a number of former Regents and seven charter members.

Memorial services for Revolutionary soldiers are held annually in November, usually at one of the churches. The Chapter has contributed to the gift for the Schuyler Mansion. A contribution was given to the Rotary Club for the cause of Americanization. A reception was given for the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, in November. On Armistice Day a number of Daughters in decorated cars were in the parade. The Chapter also had a number of booths in the Red Cross membership Drive.

Bunker Hill Day and Washington's Birthday are always fittingly celebrated. Our Regent is Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, who volunteered as a nurse early in the war and served at Piriac, France, for nearly two years.

Tuscarora Chapter purchased a large number

of Liberty bonds, and was engaged in war work and gained an enviable record. Nearly thirty sons of members of the Chapter served in the great war.

We have contributed the sixty cents per capita to the four great objects presented to us by the State Regent. In accordance with the request of the State Historian a list has been made and sent in of the location of the graves and of the war records of over two hundred soldiers of the Revolution who are buried in Broome County. The material for this list was originally collected and put in shape by Miss Susan D. Crafts, the second Regent of Tuscarora Chapter. Also all the data, facts and activities of the Chapter have been sent in to the proper State officers.

Our Chapter will soon number one hundred and sixty members, and its interest and enthusiasm in all patriotic work is even greater than at its organization.

ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE,

Historian.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter (Ann Arbor, Mich.) was organized July 4, 1896, with fifteen charter members; it has steadily grown until now we number 213. We held our first meeting October 21st, and listened to the interesting reports of the seven delegates who attended the State Conference at Grand Rapids. In November, Mrs. Wm. Henry Wait received in honor of the Regent and new members.

The State Regent was present as guest of honor and gave a short address. Mrs. Arthur Smith read a paper on "Women of the Mayflower." In December, Regent Junius Beal gave an interesting account of the "Early Pioneer Days in Michigan"; Prof. T. E. Rankin read a paper on "The Influence of the War on Literature." In February, the Regent, Mrs. W. W. Beman, received in honor of charter and early members.

At the March meeting Prof. E. D. Diekerson gave a talk on "The Outlook for International Law." Through the year a great deal of time has been spent in Americanization work among the foreign women, classes being held in one of the public schools on Wednesday of each week. The women are taught to read and write, to cut-out and make garments. They are also taught the arts of home-making and home-keeping. After the lessons are over they are served refreshments, giving them also a hint of the social side. The support of our French orphan was continued for the year 1921, making the fourth year we have sent aid to her. We have also helped to support two other French orphans.

The Chapter was one hundred per cent. in

support of the budget, paying our full assessment of sixty cents per member for three purposes. First, for the publishing of a manual for immigrants; second, for a "Memorial Fountain" in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers at Plymouth, Mass.; third, for a painting in the war museum in Paris of a "Convoy of Troop Ships carrying American Soldiers to France." The picture will be placed in the room assigned to the United States in the Hotel des Invalides, which has been made into a war museum by the French Government. We sent a box of hats and shoes to Ellis Island to be given to immigrants, two dollars was sent for fruit to a soldier in the hospital at Oak Forest, Ill. We also sent a small sum to the college for immigrants.

Resolutions have been endorsed by the Chapter and sent to the State Legislature at Lansing, Mich. The one claiming the greatest attention is the proposed Motion Picture Censorship Bill, which has for its object the elimination of undesirable motion picture exhibitions in Michigan. Two books have been presented to the National Society by Mrs. W. H. Wait through the Chapter, "*Economic and Social Life in Michigan*," by Fuller; "*The Life and Times of Stephen J. Mason*," by Hemans. The books are publications of the Michigan Historical Society. Miss Lucy E. Chapin presented two volumes of the *History of S. A. Andrews' Church* by Professor Cross (U.M.), one to the home Chapter and one to be placed on the Michigan shelves in the Library Hall in Washington. Miss Sue I. Silliman's book of Military Records of Michigan was presented to the Chapter. This book was published by the Michigan Historical Commission for the Daughters.

The "*War Record*" mentions two Ann Arbor men, Patrick Irvin and Conrad Noll, as having received the medal of honor, the medal of greatest distinction awarded by the government.

There are thirty-four subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We hope soon to place a boulder marking the historic spot where this Territorial Trail passes. "The Committee on Patriotic Entertainment" has given several social affairs during the year, a card party held at the Gamma Phi Sorority house and a "Colonial Ball."

Under the leadership of our zealous and devoted Regent, we have come to a realization of our duty in Civic, State and National affairs.

(MRS. L. E.) NELLIE D. BUCKLEY,

Historian.

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Mass.) held its annual meeting on May 21, 1921, in the Historical Society rooms, with its Regent, Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross, presiding. It was

voted to give twenty-five dollars to the Elm Tree Fund. Several members are descendants of the original owners of that property.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross, Regent; Miss Alice R. Wheeler, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles D. Russell, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur L. Jenkins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Sarah B. Carrow, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Camelia A. Howe, Historian; Miss Nellie Coburn, Registrar; Miss Cora E. Gordon, Auditor; Miss Helen M. Barker, Mrs. Walter L. S. Gilcreast, Miss Ella Bodwell, Mrs. Charles H. Cooper and Mrs. J. B. Burley, Board of Management; Mrs. George Silloway and Miss Blanch Silver, Alternates.

Meetings have been regularly held and well attended, also two special open meetings of unusual interest. One was the celebration of the Boston Tea Party and the other was a lecture by Dr. John Bowker.

The present membership is one hundred and one.

The principal patriotic work of the year has been the maintenance of the summer school in Pleasant Valley which the Chapter has supported for eleven years. For this and other patriotic work \$260.85 has been raised. Other beneficiaries than the school are: International Institute, Springfield; Boys' Club, Lawrence; Arlington Day Nursery, Red Cross, Martha Berry School, Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth and Manual for Immigrants.

Letters have been received from Mrs. Mary Crocker, Chairman of the State Library Committee, thanking the Chapter for the very generous gift of rare historical books sent by Mrs. Charles P. Smith in the name of the Chapter. The gift was reported to the National Library Committee, was accepted, and acknowledged. The gift of a deed made by Mrs Sarah Carrow provided to be one of the very oldest in the possession of the National Society.

The work of the Chapter has been most successful and the thanks of the organization are extended to Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross and her corps of faithful co-workers.

CAMELIA A. HOWE,
Historian.

Quequechan Chapter (Fall River, Mass.).

On November 8, 1920, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Quequechan Chapter was celebrated and the Chapter was honored by the presence of the Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, our State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Past Vice-President General, from Rhode Island, Mrs. R. J. Barker, five state officers, two state councillors, and four charter members of the Chapter. A new

Year-Book was issued to communicate the occasion.

Ninety members are on the Chapter rolls, eight members having been added this year and several applications are now pending. For the sixth consecutive year Quequechan Chapter has a State Officer from its membership, Mrs. Elmer B. Young, the efficient State Treasurer. The Chapter was represented at the Fall State Meeting at Worcester, at the March Conference at Boston, and the Thirtieth Continental Congress at Washington. As usual Chapter Day, May 25th, the anniversary of the Battle of Fall River was celebrated, and about twenty-five members were delightfully entertained at the home of Miss Edith Hambly, in Tiverton, R. I.

Under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. F. N. Alderman, a successful entertainment was provided by the Chapter in May at the Home for the Aged. The patriotic songs, the chorus singing, in which the old people joined, and the talk by Doctor Charlton, were all fully appreciated. At the close, a small flag was given each member of the Home as a souvenir.

The usual custom of placing flags on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the cemeteries in and about Fall River was followed this year on Memorial Day. The annual contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Memorial Day program of the local Post of the G.A.R. was given. In May between four and five hundred newly naturalized citizens received their final certificate at a public meeting in this city. The Chapter was represented and furnished the American's Creed cards distributed with the certificates.

The Chapter was entertained at one meeting at the King Philip Settlement House. The work of this Settlement House is varied and is helping the foreign born to understand American traditions and customs. The Chapter annually contributes towards the support of this good work.

In January, 1921, Doctor Charlton delivered a lecture, "Some Undesirables Among the Pilgrims," before the Chapter and guests. The lecture was both instructive and humorous, and was much enjoyed. The work on the old cemetery, located on the Freetown line, begun last year, has been continued. Two markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been purchased.

The Chapter has met all National and State requirements as follows: Quota for the Immigrants' Guide; the Memorial Fountain to be erected at Plymouth, Mass.; the picture of the Convoy; the Guernsey Scholarship; the Philippine Scholarship. The Chapter has sold three Block Certificates and forty-one Bricks for the Roosevelt Memorial Building. The Chapter has further contributed to the Hill-

side School, the Near East Fund, the Audubon Society.

Eighteen copies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE are taken by Chapter members.

Through the kindness of the Regent and Historian, four books were sent to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

(MRS. JOHN B.) WINIFRED C. RICHARDS,
Historian.

Daniel Morgan Chapter (Gaffney S. C.) has done good work the past year. One hundred per cent efficiency is our motto. We have eight foundships at Tommassee and have given a substantial check also, at the same time not forgetting Georgetown School. During the summer months we worked up a book shower for Tommassee Library, to take place at our first meeting in September. Our Regent, Miss Jefferies is an untiring worker and so ambitious for the Chapter. Through her efforts more than one hundred poppies were sold for Memorial Day.

Our desire now is to erect a bronze tablet to the memory of our county boys who gave their lives in the World War. We have a nice sum already for this work and ere the year closes we hope to have our tablet unveiled.

In June we had Flag Day at Cowpens' Battle Ground with a picnic supper to follow. Our Regent presented the flag and with appropriate exercises it was raised. The Daughters of South Carolina should as a whole devise some way to have the Government mark this battle ground. It is a disgrace that so famous a spot should go unmarked. It was at this place that the turning point of our great victory for freedom was won.

We have sixty members in our Chapter and feel that the coming year will be a banner one.

MRS. PRATT PIERSON,
Historian.

Putnam Hill Chapter (Greenwich, Conn.) Our members, having visited one or more of the hospitals in New York City, desired to add to the comfort of the men who helped that this nation might not perish from the earth. Some of these men have never been home since entering the war, and many are longing for mother's love and care. We, as a Chapter were anxious to bring joy and sunshine into their lives. Accordingly a musicale was arranged and approximately one thousand dollars realized.

In order to assist the greatest number of men, the Board of Management, with the approval of the Chapter, offered the use of the Putnam Cottage for their entertainment.



PHOTOGRAPH FROM A PAINTING OF ISRAEL PUTNAM IN PUTNAM COTTAGE.

It seemed an appropriate place to house the veterans of the late war as it was the headquarters of Israel Putnam, while in Greenwich, during the Revolutionary War. It was in this historic house that he was suddenly surprised by the British and made his famous horse-back dash down a very steep and dangerous incline, now known as "Put's Hill." Thus he escaped his pursuers. In 1897, this property was purchased by the Putnam Hill Chapter, D.A.R., and has since been used exclusively as a museum and Chapter House.

The citizens of Greenwich have been most kind and courteous to these veterans and many have entertained them at their homes or given them auto rides, yachting parties, picnics, suppers, etc. Their visit here will long be remembered.

Since being here the mens' view point has changed considerably. One boy said "he guessed there would not be any Bolshevism among the ex-service men if the Government would send them out into the country and teach them to work on the land."

Another said, "the war took away most of my ideals and I didn't care what became of me

since I got shot up; but this place has taught me there is something worth working for after all, and I mean to succeed in spite of my handicap."

By means of relays, the personnel was changed every two weeks, and continued throughout the summer. The Lincoln Institute Vocational school furnished the first group. This was followed by one from the West Side Y.M.C.A. school and the New York and St. John's Preparatory schools.

are being prepared now; some are already in Washington pending acceptance.

In October, two home talent entertainments were given, clearing about \$100, and in January "The Womanless Wedding," was given and the amount of \$137 netted. These entertainments were under the management of Mrs. C. M. Parks, our treasurer, to whom we are greatly indebted.

Copies of the Declaration of Independence of



ISRAEL PUTNAM COTTAGE, HEADQUARTERS OF PUTNAM HILL CHAPTER GREENWICH, CONN.

This work of the Greenwich Daughters has been a great success. This article has been written with the hope that it might inspire other Chapters to assist these wounded veterans of the World's War in some similar manner and bring hope and cheer into the lives of many more.

(MRS. HOWARD D.) ELEANOR TODD ROSS,
Regent.

Miles Harvey Chapter (Tarboro, N. C.). We have held meetings regularly every second Tuesday of the month at the homes of members of the Chapter, always opening with American's Creed, followed by the Lord's Prayer. Although the roll includes twenty-nine members, we have only fourteen active members, as the others are non-resident or unable to attend the meetings. Fourteen names have been voted on, and elected for membership, and their papers

the United States of America have been placed in all schools and public buildings in Tarboro and surrounding county. Miss Reba Bridgers, one of our members, is still in Y.M.C.A. work over seas, having gone over in 1918. We always celebrate Washington's Birthday and Flag Day with especially prepared programs; Mrs. C. M. Parks was delegate to the National Congress and brought back a wonderful message. She informed us of the three National undertakings and the 60 cents per capita was paid at once. A contribution has been made for the Near East sufferers, and box of clothing, valued at \$200, sent to Serbia.

One of our great pleasures was being hostess to the twentieth Annual State Conference held November 17, and 18, 1920. We had with us one national officer, four state officers twenty-five delegates and fifteen

chapters represented. On the 17th, a bronze tablet was unveiled in the Court House, having been erected by the Miles Harvey Chapter in memory of Henry Irwin, Lieut. Col. 5th, N. C. Regiment, killed at Germantown, Pa., October 4th, 1777.

Flag Day was observed with a meeting of the first District Conference at the home of Mrs. W. O. Howard, our Regent and Chairman of the 4th District with delegates present from various chapters east of Raleigh. There was a program opening with prayer, followed by American's Creed, Salute to Flag, address of welcome and response, report of National Congress, chapter reports, discussion of business, and patriotic songs.

The meeting then adjourned and the conference was invited to Hilma, the beautiful home of Mrs. J. L. Bridgers, where a luncheon was served under the trees.

It seemed peculiarly fitting that the First Conference of the 4th District should be held in Tarboro, the home of the Chairman, and Miles Harvey Chapter, being honored by having on its roll two state officers. Mrs. J. L. Bridgers, State Chaplain, and Miss Mary Powell, State Recording Secretary.

MRS. C. C. TODD,
Recording Secretary

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D. C.) It is a pleasure to give a brief sketch to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE of the activities of the Sarah Franklin Chapter for the year ending May, 1921. Our roster numbers forty-two with a limit of fifty-two. The meetings are held monthly at the homes of members and are very enjoyable. After reciting the Lord's Prayer, American's Creed, and giving the salute to the flag, business is transacted. Copies of the Constitution of the United States have been distributed to the Chapter members, and for another year we will make it a study. We have subscribed to many worthy objects, namely: radium fund for Madam Curie, the Martha Berry School in Georgia, Near East Relief, Friendship House, Du Pont Memorial Fountain in the District, Bronze Memorial Tablet on the house, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, where President Madison resided after the burning of the White House by the British. We still continue the scholarship for our girl at the Lee McCrea Institute, North Carolina. To add to our treasury a volunteer card party was given in February.

Our members are greatly interested in the proposed "Chapter House" for the District, and have subscribed liberally for that purpose. The Historian reads a paper each month on some Revolutionary hero. It has been our pleasure to accede to the requests of the

National Society for money, and under the able leadership of our new Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, we will sustain in the coming year the record of the one just passed, and to meet the new appeals with the same generous response, we hope that our achievements will be worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,
Historian.

Grinnell Chapter (Grinnell, Iowa,) was hostess to the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, March 20-22, 1921. For the second consecutive year, Iowa was honored by the presence of the President General, Mrs. Guernsey having attended the State Conference in March, 1920, in Clinton, and Mrs. Minor spending the first day, and the morning of the second, with us in Grinnell, thus contributing an enthusiasm that could have been aroused so effectively in no other way. During the past year four new chapters have been added to Iowa's roll, giving a total of seventy-eight, with a total membership of 4200, every one of whom the treasurer's report shows to be in good standing, an enviable record. Also, although this was the close of our first year since adopting the budget system, almost \$15,000 passed through the Iowa treasury, indicating that the chapters have not relinquished their interest in scholarships, the mountain schools, and Americanization work.

The sixty cents per capita asked by the National Society was brought up in open meeting, and the entire amount for Iowa was quickly pledged. The budget for the year to come was apportioned, as follows; Americanization, twenty-five cents; state work, twenty-five cents; reserve fund, twenty-five cents; patriotic education, twenty cents; historic spots, five cents.

As the President General was leaving the convention hall the second morning, to take a train for Illinois, she was recalled a moment to hear the announcement that the Iowa Senate had passed the bill adopting the D.A. R. design for an Iowa banner. A committee on the sale of these flags, which had been held pending official action, was appointed.

Mrs. Hugh Greig, our efficient treasurer, was forced by ill-health to resign from the board, and Mrs. Grant Ramsey, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, Grinnell, was chosen as her successor. Dubuque, which will entertain the Conference in March, 1922, is also the home of Iowa's first State Regent, Mrs. Clara A. Cooley.

ANNA ROSS-CLARKE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) On January 14, 1921, our Chapter held an informal opening for its members and friends. The occasion was the completion of the second "Restoration" of the Chapter House, notable as the official residence of Gov. George Clinton during the Revolution. As years passed by the old stone mansion and its history were forgotten. It was not until the organization of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, (twenty-seven years ago) that rumors of its Revolutionary character were verified. When its value as a local and national relic were established, the New York State Legislature assumed care of the property, as "Clinton Museum." During the century it had been so frightfully modernized that the Legislature gave two appropriations for "restorations." "Safety first" stabilized the foundations and heavy beams from cellar to attic. Then followed small window panes with deep window seats and the carved white mantels with glowing fires brought us back to the colonial atmosphere.

On the exterior walls near the entrance, with its double Dutch door and knocker, is placed a tablet unveiled on Chapter Day, 1917. We pause as we raise the knocker and read

Gov. George Clinton House
erected prior to 1770
occupied by George Clinton
during the American Revolution
when Poughkeepsie was the capital of this State.
Headquarters of the Mahwenawasigh Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
By whom this Tablet was erected
April 30, 1917.

Poughkeepsie was honored in Revolutionary days not only as the seat of State Government but as the place where the Constitution of the United States was ratified. On a certain spot near the Court House, a day came when the assembled crowd wept as Alexander Hamilton, with matchless eloquence, pleaded for the Constitution against which Governor Clinton fought. By three votes only was it carried and we of future generations blessed. Recognizing the value of such an event Mahwenawasigh Chapter placed a bronze tablet in a blind window of the Court House, 115 years afterwards, It is thus inscribed:

The People
of the
State of New York
By their Convention
Assembled in a former
Court House
which stood
on this ground

Ratified
The Constitution
of the U. S. of America
July 26, 1788.
Erected in 1904

Nor do we live alone in the past and memorial tablets. Our Regent, Mrs. D. W. Wilbur, initiated a Chapter Conference last summer. On a glorious June day six neighboring Chapters met at her beautiful home. Out under the trees, upon the spacious lawn, the State Regent, Mrs. Nash, spoke of the inspiration of such a gathering. Six Regents reported their various forms of Chapter work; Americanization work, marking soldiers' graves, copying old family records for printing, etc.

During the recent World War Mahwenawasigh Chapter fully met her Liberty Bond quota, supports two French orphans and went "over the top" for Tilloloy. A Chapter Red Cross was organized during the war; also a Patriotic Fund, by means of food sales and knitting parties raised over \$600 for special relief work.

In the past year we have paid the salary of an Americanization teacher in our home town by membership parties: The stipulations were: groups of five to fifty guests, any form of amusement selected by the hostess, two articles of refreshment only and a "quarter's" fee. This more than met expenses, gave a pleasant afternoon, and helped to make some good Americans. We have twenty-four on our Honor Roll.

ANNA B. MOORE,
Historian.

The Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Mass.) was one of the early Chapters in Boston's suburbs, having been organized in 1896, in historic old Medford, through which, one hundred and twenty-one years before, Paul Revere rode on his eventful trip. It was named in honor of a heroine of the American Revolution, who had her home very near the bridge over which Revere crossed into Medford town.

Sarah Bradlee was born in Dorchester, Mass., now a part of Boston, in 1740, and became the wife of John Fulton in 1762. Ten years later they came to Medford with their little family to make their home. Her brother was Nathaniel Bradlee of Boston, from whose shop the company of "Indians" started for the memorable Boston Tea Party, and Mrs. Fulton and Mrs. Bradlee are said to have had a prominent part in disguising the participants, and later heated water in a great copper boiler to remove the Indian paint after their return.

Soon after the battle of Lexington the Royall House in Medford became the headquarters of General Stark. It had been the home of Col.

Isaac Royall, but upon the breaking out of the war he left the place, going to England, as his sympathies were with the Mother country. Possession of the place was taken by the Government, which later settled with the Royall heirs for the property.

From the upper windows of the Royall House Molly Stark is said to have watched the progress of the battle of Bunker Hill, but a few miles away, and heavy were the hearts in Medford town that day as fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers were engaged in that battle.

Toward sunset many of the wounded were brought into the town to be cared for. Surgeons

Each year her grave is decorated by the Chapter.

Among its numbers the Chapter has had two Real Daughters, Mrs. Lucy Ann Reid and Mrs. Catherine Sargent, both of whom have passed away, Mrs. Reid in 1902 and Mrs. Sargent in 1908. It has at the present time one Real Granddaughter, the writer of this article.

The first Regent was Mrs. M. Susan Goodale, who is still one of its honored members. Its first Registrar was Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin, who, with Mrs. Ellen M. Gill was instrumental in organizing the Chapter, and who held the office of Registrar until last year. Two members, Miss Eliza M. Gill and



THE COL. ISAAC ROYALL HOUSE, MEDFORD, MASS. GEN. STARK'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1775. SLAVE QUARTERS AT THE LEFT.

were few, and the skill of the women was called for, and among them the steady nerves of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton made her a leader. It is related that she extracted a bullet from the cheek of a soldier, and years afterward he returned to thank her.

Many brave deeds are credited to her during the siege of Boston, among them that of carrying despatches through the lines of the enemy. In recognition of this service she was honored by a visit at her home from General Washington, and in after years by General Lafayette.

One of the first acts of the Chapter was to mark her grave with a large stone, over which her feet had many times passed, it having been the doorstone of her Medford home they had the stone polished and an inscription carved upon it.

Miss Helen M. Wild are authors of many historical sketches.

The Chapter will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this November. During these twenty-five years splendid work has been accomplished, especially during the late war, and in years past much assistance was rendered the Royall House Association, in restoring that house, said to be one of the finest specimens of Colonial architecture in existence. The Chapter has furnished one room with antiques, many of them connected with the early history of Medford.

During seasonable weather the Chapter meetings are held in the former Slave quarters of the estate.

Seven of the present members are des-

cendants of the one for whom the Chapter was named, the Regent, Miss Maria W. Wait, being a great-great-granddaughter of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton, who died in 1835, a month before her ninety-fifth birthday.

(MRS.) AUGUSTA K. BRIGHAM,
Press Reporter.

Geneseo Chapter (Geneseo, Ill.) has not reported to the MAGAZINE in many years. Organized February 6, 1899, with nineteen members, it has steadily grown in numbers and in interest. The Chapter now numbers ninety-four. During the World War, we worked under the Red Cross, and other war service organizations, also as a Chapter, and one member obtained support for one year for twenty French orphans, and until now, as a Chapter, we have given to one French orphan. As calls have come, in increasing numbers for funds, for needs sponsored by the D.A.R. we have responded to such an extent that scarcely anything local has been accomplished and we feel that now more ought to be done near home. In June, 1910, we unveiled a boulder which, marked the site of the first temporary cabin in Geneseo. A bronze plate on the boulder bears the inscription—"Site of the first log cabin built in Geneseo, Ill. December, 1836. Erected by Geneseo Chapter D.A.R. 1910." This and the prize of \$5.00 given each year since 1900 for the best standing in the study of American history during the senior year of our Township High school, are about all that has been done by the Chapter, here. Our meetings are held at the homes of members and are well attended, with good programs, and light refreshments are served. It is like the meeting of a large family. We have a fine corps of officers, Mrs. C. M. Bills being our present Regent. A report of the last two meetings follows; Mrs. W. A. Offerle was the hostess on February 7th, and each guest represented the title of some book or character in a book. About thirty were present and a lively guessing contest went on, each person writing what she thought the book might be. Mrs. J. P. Macauley, one of the Atkinson members guessed the most, and received a box as a prize.

Washington's Birthday anniversary on February 22, 1921, was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Minnie Green, by having a birthday party which would include every members' anniversary. Forty-one were present, and after the business meeting each member was expected to go to the table representing her birth month.

January's table had a winter scene—a pond for skates, snow, etc.

February's table was covered with cherries and valentines and kupies.

March had a budding plant and maple syrup.

April had an umbrella, rubbers and spring flowers.

May had May baskets.

June and July had roses and flags.

August had poppies and wheat.

September had autumn flowers.

October had tiny corn shocks and jack o' lanterns.

November had Thanksgiving decorations of turkey, fruit, corn and autumn leaves.

December had Christmas decorations.

Some member, if not all, of each month, did some stunt when called upon.

Refreshments were served. "What a good time we have had" was the general remark as they parted in the darkness and rain.

MRS. ELLA N. TAYLOR,
Honorary Regent.

Presque Isle Chapter (Erie, Pa.) Under the wise leadership of Miss Sarah A. Reed, Regent since 1908, we have had a year of continuous growth, with twelve new members and two others by transfer, bringing the membership to eighty-eight.

We have presented to the Erie Public Library additional Lineage Books, fifty-three in all. Our interest in the Martha Berry School was evidenced by a gift of \$75. Other gifts have been: To the Victory Loan of the N.S.D.A.R. \$50; to the French Orphans \$159; to the Shelter House (Erie) \$12; to Awning Fund, Continental Hall \$5; to Perry Celebration \$20; Lora Haines Cook Scholarship \$10.

On Memorial Day fifteen members met in the Erie Cemetery and after a brief service led by the Regent they decorated the graves of ten Revolutionary Soldiers who lie there. Bunker Hill Day, June 17th, a reception to new members was held at the home of the Regent.

The Chapter was represented at a reception given at the Y.M.C.A. July 4th, for the new citizens naturalized during the year, and small flags were presented to each. Our Regent was one of the speakers.

In the Perry Day Celebration, September 10th, Presque Isle Chapter had a float and two private automobiles. Two cars from the Triangle Chapter of North East were also in the parade.

Our Year-book, issued in September, has proven very helpful as it contains the program from September, 1920 to June, 1921. Our special study has been the Constitution of the United States, and for each meeting one additional subject. Mrs. E. E. Sparks commended our including in our Year-book the "War Service Records" of our husbands, brothers, and sons,—eighteen in number, two of whom made the supreme sacrifice, John

K. Fitch and Howard B. Coblentz. The cost of issuing the Year-book was a gift from Dr. W. J. Magill who honors his mother, Mrs. Louisa J. Magill, a former Regent, by his generous memorial gifts to our Chapter.

A benefit tea was given by Mrs. William Volbrecht, December 15th, in the interest of the Berry School fund. The December meeting was also the Pilgrim Tercentenary meeting at which Miss Read gave an historical review.

There are twenty-two who receive the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and we hope soon to increase the list. We were represented at the State Conference at Williamsport in October.

The first event of this year was a card party from which we realized \$135 for our work. With earnestness and zeal we shall continue "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

(MRS. GEO. W.) CLARA R. COBLENTZ

Historian.

Janet Montgomery Chapter (Rockville, Md.) During the year the Chapter has held nine regular meetings. The annual meeting was held at the home of the Regent, where Flag Day was celebrated. Patriotic responses at roll call are made at the meetings and whenever the business of the Chapter permits historic papers are read and the message of the President General; also letters from French orphans adopted through the Chapter. Much gratitude is expressed by the orphans for the assistance given to them. Boxes of clothing contributed by some of the members have been sent.

The following contributions have been made by the Chapter: \$25 to scholarships; \$15 for Armenian Relief; \$2 for subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to be placed in public libraries by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee; \$36 through the Chapter to educate a French orphan; \$5 to the University Hospital; \$2 toward the expense of the State Conference, \$5 to the Children of the Republic; \$2 for a book to be placed in the Library at Memorial Continental Hall; \$5 through the Chapter for rebuilding St. Mary's Industrial School; \$2 to the tablet containing the American Creed to be placed on the Battleship *Maryland*; \$30 contributed through the Chapter to the Indian school at Wichita, Kan.; \$8.75 to the pamphlet, Americanization of Immigrants; \$5 to the Guernsey scholarship.

The Chapter has eighty-eight members and papers pending. Two have resigned and

two transferred. A questionnaire was sent to ascertain how many subscribed to the MAGAZINE, only a few answered; altogether I know of fifty subscribers. Those who live in distant states subscribe personally and the Chapter does not get the credit. One member is National Chairman of the Old Trials Committee. All practically belong to the Red Cross. The Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education reports that her duty is light as all of the county schools have Patriotic daily exercises, salute the flag and make the American Creed a part of their daily exercises.

(MRS. JAMES H.) MARGARET C. LONGBOROUGH,
Regent.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Mass.) Since the first meeting of the Chapter on October 4th, our work has gone steadily forward. The monthly meetings have included subjects like "Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims," "Thrift" and "International Relations."

A successful Fair was held at "The Oaks" in December which netted the Chapter House a goodly sum for its patriotic work. Also a rummage sale, has helped extensively in making it possible to give donations to many outside calls for aid.

Two valuable gifts have been received this year of which the Chapter is very proud. A mahogany chair, belonging to General George Washington, and a large embroidered bedspread woven in 1840, of an intricate pattern in 14 stars.

These have been presented to the Chapter, by Mrs. Henry Brannon, at the request of her sister the late Mrs. Alice G. West. The chair, considered one of the most valuable relics at "The Oaks," is a large rush bottom model, with wide spreading arms; it was presented by General Washington to his Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel West of New Bedford, through whom it descended to Mrs. Brannon's sister.

The bedspread was designed and woven by Mrs. Lucy Hammott of Plymouth, and its pattern represents the 14 states which in 1840, made up the union.

Under the leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Alice L. Macomber, the Chapter is having a successful and profitable year.

(MRS.) EDITH H. D. RICHARDSON,
Historian.

Ypsilanti Chapter (Ypsilanti Michigan) was the fourth chapter organized in Michigan, and will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in October, 1921. There were fifteen charter members, two of whom were Real Daughters and nine of whom are still members. The present membership is seventy-seven and

we have nine applications in Washington awaiting the action of the Board.

The Chapter has always identified itself closely with the patriotic and civic interests of the city. Its members organized a branch chapter of the Red Cross during the World War, took complete charge of several of the departments of its work and gave liberally of their time, strength and money in carrying it on.

The Chapter was one hundred per cent. in contributions to the Tilloloy Fund and to the \$100,000 Liberty Loan pledge of the N.S.D. A.R. besides contributing knitted garments, property bags and jellies for the soldiers. Individual Daughters subscribed \$3,450 to the Third Liberty Loan and gave \$800 to the United War Work Fund. The Chapter presented "Roll of Honor" pins to the members who had sons in the World War and to Miss Josephine Sherzer, a member who served as Red Cross searcher in France. The records of all soldiers from our Chapter families have been secured and forwarded to our State D.A.R. Historian and our Chapter Historian, Mrs. P. R. Cleary, secured and compiled for the City of Ypsilanti the records of all soldiers in the army and navy enlisting from this city, and also some 800 records for the county files.

The Chapter has marked with a bronze tablet the first trading post in Washtenaw County and assisted in marking the "old trail" from Detroit to Chicago where it passes through our city. A fund has been started to mark the site of the first permanent pioneer settlement in this county. Graves of Revolutionary soldiers in our county have been marked, and on Constitution Day, 1921, the grave of Laura Ripley Wallace, one of our Real Daughters buried at Saline, was marked with the official bronze marker. Plans are under way to mark the grave in Goshen, Mass., of Alvira Wright Williams, a Real Daughter of our Chapter.

When the Beyer Memorial Hospital was completed we furnished one of the sun-parlors. The Chapter Historian secured pictures of all the postmasters and mayors of Ypsilanti since its organization, they were framed and marked by the Chapter and presented to the City. We have promoted for some years in our city the Prize Essay contest among high school students, sponsored by the Michigan Historical Society, the State D.A.R. and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and have had the pleasure of knowing that the State prize has been awarded to one of our contestants for the last two years.

On January 28, 1921, the Chapter held a

social meeting to honor the State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee and Mrs. W. H. Wait, Vice President General from Michigan.

On March 18th the Chapter held a "Japanese Day." The home of Mrs. W. D. Crocker was transformed into the residence of a high class Japanese family. Tea was served in a typical Japanese dining-room and many handsome Japanese costumes were worn ranging from mandarin to coolie boy.

This report is only a brief outline of the activities in which our Chapter is engaged.

FLORENCE SHULTES,
Chairman of Publicity.

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, Ohio.) Nine meetings have been held during the year 1920-21, an average attendance of twenty-two members. The September meeting was a special study of the Constitution of the United States; October, Americanization of our Immigrants, November, we celebrated the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, five of our members answered roll call with the name of their ancestor who came over in the Mayflower. Mrs. Elouisa F. K. Nichols, a direct descendant from Governor Bradford, was wearing her Mayflower insignia.

January 31st, we celebrated our twenty-fifth Anniversary. First was a luncheon at the home of Mrs. E. E. Terrell, at which the State Regent, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, the State Secretary, Mrs. William H. McGerry and officers of George Clinton Chapter were guests. From there we went to the home of Mrs. C. C. Nichols, the founder of our Chapter and our first Regent.

Mrs. Miller introduced the program with a cordial welcome to our guests and members. Mrs. W. R. Hale, Historian, gave a résumé of the Chapter's activities during its first quarter of a Century. Mrs. Nichols in her own charming way gave many reminiscences of the Chapter's life. Mrs. Wilson, State Regent, won our hearts by her enthusiastic account of the National Society's work, during the war. "Old Glory" and "America the Beautiful" was sung by a quartette from the Chapter. A luncheon was served and the immense birthday cake with twenty-five candles was cut by the Regent, assisted by Mrs. Horace McMillan.

Monday February 21st, Mrs. J. F. Hardesty and Mrs. W. T. Scott gave a beautiful party for George Clinton Chapter, at the home of Mrs. Hardesty.

We celebrated February 22nd, with a luncheon, and many members and their friends attended.

March meeting, Mrs. Elmore Bales' paper

on our Patriotic Songs was felt to be of such value to pupils in the grades and High school, it was published in the Clinton County Democrat, a copy sent to the State D.A.R. Exchange Bureau.

We have contributed to the Guernsey Scholarship, Manual for Immigrants, to the Painting, the Pilgrim Fountain, and have pledged \$1.00 per member for two years to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; \$10 to the European Relief Fund; \$25 to the Schuffler school; we are still supporting our French War Orphan, Eugenie Flament. Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Mrs. A. T. Quinn and Mrs. W. R. Hale have given to Wilmington Public Library this year 275 volumes of the best literature. Seven Trustees from our Chapter compose the Library Board, the entire Chapter is the Library Association, The Mother's Club joined us in conducting the Story Hour at the library. Four new members have been received, the papers of several more are awaiting verification. To encourage the study of American History we have offered a pen to the student in High school receiving the highest grade. We celebrate Flag Day, with an appropriate program; the children are given part in it, taught love for the Flag and loyalty to our Country.

(MRS. W. R.) AMY FULLER HALE,
Historian.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.) The unprecedented growth and prosperous financial condition of the Quaker City Chapter since the last report, is due to an active and resourceful Regent, a loyal Board, and an interested membership. A portion of the work of the Chapter may be thus summarized: Gifts for marines and sailors at the Navy Yard; Support of French Orphan; Support of Armenian Child; Boy Scouts; Girl Scouts; George Meade Post, G.A.R.; Sarah Guernsey Americanization Fund; Germantown Americanization Society, (Cash, Pictures, Framed American's Creed); International College, Springfield, Mass.; Martha Berry School, Georgia; Endowment, Bryn Mawr College, Chair of Patriotic Education; Lora Haines Cook Scholarship; Gift, Miss Mary I. Stille, State Historian; Shut-in Society; Near-East Relief; Immigrants' Manual; Commemorative Painting, for Paris, France, (American War-Ships); Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, Mass.; Victory Hall at Valley Forge.

This list does not complete the number of good deeds of this active Chapter. The Chairman of "Ways and Means" arranged

a card-party in which the D.A.R. Chapters of this city and vicinity united, and which netted a handsome sum for the new Historical Building at Valley Forge; the chairman on Patriotic Education succeeded in placing films of "The American's Creed in movie-theatres; the Chairman of the C.A.R. has built up that organization into a large and prosperous society; the Chairman on Excursions and Parties has made of our holidays, a joy and delight, all day trips on the Delaware, to Valley Forge, by motor-busses, reception and luncheon at our famous hostelry (Bellevue), at which National and State officers and many Regents were guests, and a reception and appropriate exercises on the occasion of our twenty-third anniversary. On this occasion one of our Honorary Regents, Mrs. Alexander Cooper, presented the Chapter with an *édition de luxe* containing parchment leaves, on which are inscribed the names of our "Chapter-soldiers." The members stood in respect to their valor, as the presenter read each name. The name of Thomas Massey (nephew of our late Honorary Regent, Elizabeth E. Massey), was marked by a gold star.

The State Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, our own Regent, Mrs. J. M. Caley, has used the means at her disposal to spread information on this subject. On "All-America" day, she had our city papers publish the rules for the use of the flag. In assemblies, whenever opportunity offers she makes brief speeches on the subject.

The Chapter has been entertained by the following speakers at meetings: Mrs. George P. White, Americanization; Mr. John Craig, The Y. M. C. A. in France; Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, Women in Reconstruction Period; Miss Elizabeth Craven, Paper on Patriotic Education; Mrs. George Goebel, Paper on Desecration of the Flag; Mrs. E. S. Blanton, Paper on The Philippine Scholarship; Mrs. Henry Smythe, Paper on Conservation; Mrs. J. M. Pyram, Talk on Child Welfare and Court Work in Montgomery County (among foreigners); Mr. John Ihlder, Secretary of Housing Association, Talk on Housing; Rev. William Berg, Secretary of Pilgrim Celebration, Talk on Pilgrim Women; Mrs. Walter Peet, Regent of Independence Hall Chapter, Paper on "The Woodlands"; Mr. Richard David Willson Wager-Smith, "Torpedoing of the Tippecanoe."

Our Honorary Regents, Miss Emma L. Crowell and Mrs. Alexander Cooper, honor us by their presence at nearly every meet-

ing, and we profit by their wise counsel and wide experience.

There have been many gifts for the Historian's box, historic clippings and pictures, and other valuable material; and gifts for the Chapter treasury, from the Honorary President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, one from an anonymous donor, and others. Philadelphia, more than any other city, has preserved her historic spots, which renders the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots a sinecure position; therefore, the Chairman of the Committee has devised the idea of going farther afield, in seeking unidentified spots. When found she places the information in the hands of those within whose boundaries such spots are located. Our State Conventions and our National Congresses have been ably represented.

A. ELIZABETH WAGER-SMITH,
Historian.

Idaho Pocahontas Chapter (Caldwell, Idaho). A bronze marker bearing the inscription, "Oregon Trail 1842-1865," has been added to the many already placed along the



MARKER PLACED ON THE HOMEDALE BRIDGE ACROSS THE SNAKE RIVER AT THE SPOT WHERE THE OLD OREGON TRAIL CROSSED BY IDAHO POCAHONTAS CHAPTER.

historic Oregon Trail. It was placed by our Chapter on a bridge recently erected near Homedale, which spans the Snake River at the spot where immigrants were accustomed to ford the stream.

At the dedication ceremonies of the bridge Hon. Miles Cannon gave an address on "The Oregon Trail." Then the marker was presented to the State by Mrs. O. L. Neal, Chapter Regent, and unveiled by several children of the D.A.R., who carried flags and wreaths.

The home of Mrs. H. W. Stone, who was Organizing Regent and is now Honorary Regent of the Chapter, is near the spot. She realized that the modern highway was fast obliterating the Old Trail, and it was largely through her efforts that the Chapter placed the marker.

Idaho Pocahontas Chapter closed the year's work on Flag Day, when the families of the D.A.R. had a picnic, at which a good citizenship program for the children was given.

(MRS. JOSEPH E.) ANNIE D. BIRD,
Historian.

Deborah Franklin Chapter (Atlantic, Iowa) has completed its year's work under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Williams. We began the year with forty-two members and have added three by initiation, lost two by transfer and one by death. May 10, 1920, Mrs. Reinig and Mrs. Curry were initiated, and on November 8, 1920, Miss Louise Jones became a member of our organization. Mrs. Giffen was transferred to the chapter at Fort Dodge, and Mrs. McDairmaid became a member-at-large.

Our gifts this year have been largely cared for by the budget system, but we made a special gift of a box of clothing and \$25 to the Piney Woods school, at Braxton, Miss. We also purchased a D.A.R. history pin to give as a reward to the boy or girl whose average in American history was highest. Master Wendell Savery received the pin.

We had nine regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of eighteen. We have had two social events. The first was a Christmas party at the home of Mrs. M. Alexander, on December 13, 1920, and on February 22, 1921, a Colonial dinner was given at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Williams.

Our annual election took place in May, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Katherine Parham Williams; Vice Regent, Lucinda Chambers McGeehan; Recording Secretary, Mabel Taylor Whitney; Corresponding Secretary, Anna Lewis Nichols; Registrar, Hannah J. Beckhart; Treas-

urer, Lizette Snow Niles; Historian, Anna King Meredith; Chaplain, Kate Downs Alexander.

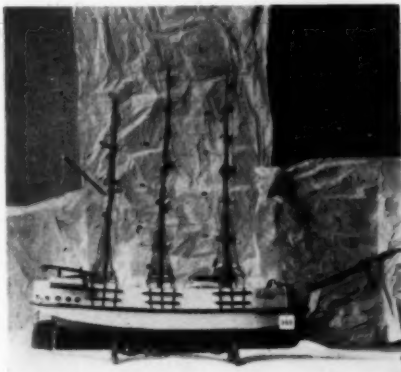
AUGUSTA WALLIS ALLENDER,
Secretary.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter (Hartford, Conn.). The problem of helping the strangers who come to our shores to become truly American is not an easy task, and its most baffling phase is the difficulty of reaching the foreign born woman. That phase is the side of the problem which appeals most strongly to the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

A beginning, but a beginning only of the solution, was made by the Chapter through an "Exhibit of the Native Arts of our New Americans," held last May from the 6th to the 23rd. The Chapter was honored by the Board of Trustees of the Wadsworth

to Hartford of a report given by Miss Caroline M. Hewins of an exhibit held elsewhere, but also the planning of the vast amount of detail necessary for the success of the exhibit, and to Miss Clara D. Capron, Chapter Chairman of the Americanization Committee, we were indebted for the skillful manner in which the plans were carried out; service was also given by the other Chapter Committee, aggregating 163 members.

The exhibit far surpassed our expecta-



MODEL OF THE SWEDISH SHIP "KALMAR."

Atheneum, of Hartford, offering to hold the exhibit in the lecture room and halls of the beautiful Morgan Memorial, a gift to Hartford by J. Pierpont Morgan.

As an important preliminary to our large exhibit, nine school exhibits were arranged by the Mayor's Americanization Committee. A Chapter Committee for each school was in attendance at the exhibits and listed the articles brought by the children from their mothers' household treasures from the Old World. Mrs. Florence Paul Berger, Curator, and Mr. Frank B. Gay, Director of the Morgan Memorial, selected typical articles at each school exhibit and later arranged them with artistic skill after the Chapter Committees had collected them for the large exhibit.

To Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, our Chapter Regent, is due not only the application



EXHIBIT CASE IN THE AMERICANIZATION WORK OF RUTH WYLLYS CHAPTER.

tions. From Palestine came some curious bead work and fine embroideries. South America was represented by a hand-wrought silver spoon from Argentina and a curious glass ice pitcher from Brazil.

The large room presented a most attractive appearance. On three sides were cases containing scarfs, laces and embroideries, and hanging from the walls were

exquisitely knitted and crocheted bed spreads. There were also pictures, not only in oils, but of the finest bead work, one sent by the Russian priest, had been in his family for more than a hundred years. One of the curious pictures was a representation of the "Teatro San Carlo, in Naples." The figures were cut out of paper and those in the boxes were so carefully finished that their style of hairdressing could be seen. It was said to be more than a hundred years old. While the Russian and Italian groups contained the greatest number of pieces, yet the Armenians made a most impressive showing with some Sehna and Bokhara

completely covered with Arabic figures of the most wonderful workmanship.

In the center of the room were glass cases containing silver pitchers, goblets and dishes from Poland, forks that had been in one family for four generations, Passover cups and spoons, rare bits of jewelry from Italy, Roumania and Hungary; luck charms from Naples "to keep away the evil eye." Several beautiful miniatures were in one case, while in the others were samovars, both in brass and nickle, from Russia, silver and curious brass candlesticks from Warsaw. There were shoes from different countries, especially noticeable was a stout little pair



TAPESTRY HALL IN THE MORGAN MEMORIAL BUILDING, HARTFORD, CONN.

rugs, a Khilim saddle cloth and Baghdad hangings.

On the fourth side of the room on an elevated platform was displayed several costumes. A Swedish costume was complete even to the shoes, there was also one of a Roumanian priest and several others. A hammered brass Armenian brazier beautifully etched was most attractive. A Persian helmet and shield were interesting. The headpiece was covered with engravings of Arabic characters interlocked in an intricate design. A sharp spike surmounted the crest, and on either side were curved horns. Near each of the horns a place for a plume was set at an angle that would toss it gracefully to either side. The shield was also

with its wooden soles filled with small nails and the uppers made of the stoutest calfskin and tied with a leather thong. Those belonged to an English family and had seen service for generations. There were others of wood that came from Sweden, little French sabots and red leather boots from Armenia. A model of the Swedish ship *Kalmar* drew the attention of the numerous small boys.

On two afternoons some Chapter members sent their automobiles to bring groups of Polish and Italian women to see the exhibit, which they seemed to enjoy thoroughly. We were most fortunate in having the Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution meet in Hartford

during the time of the exhibit, and many delegates visited it.

An attractive as well as helpful part of the exhibit was a pageant. "The Spiritual Interchange of the Nations," written by Miss Inez Temple, a member of our Chapter. It was given on two Saturday afternoons in the Tapestry Hall of the Morgan Memorial. Miss Temple also arranged the music, and Mrs. Harry Tyler Smith supervised the presentation of the pageant, assisted by members of the Chapter.

The theme of the pageant was told by two heralds who headed the procession. Following them came a group typifying the Old World, the Sea, and the New World. Every nation was represented by a group and by its national music and folk songs.

The exhibit and pageant involved a great amount of work and responsibility, and the question has often been asked, "did it pay?" I think that can best be answered by the fact that there was a very deep interest shown by our new Americans. Success would have been impossible without the help of the school children, whose articles displayed in the schools became the nucleus of our larger exhibit. They were most enthusiastic and would come day after day bringing their older friends with them, proud to show what they had brought.

Also, that there were over 8500 visitors is another answer to "did it pay?" The exhibit was characterized by a coöperative spirit, which the Ruth Wyllys Chapter aims to "carry on" in her work for the foreign women of Hartford.

ELLA DANFORTH,
Historian.

Muskogee-Indian Territory Chapter (Muskogee, Okla.). Believing that Independence Day is the most important patriotic holiday of the year to the Daughters of the American Revolution, our Chapter decided to have a loyal celebration of that day, July 4, 1920. It was very appropriate that the affair should be held at Honor Heights Park, since the movement for this memorial to the soldiers was first suggested in our Chapter. Appealing to the City Manager and Council, and to the Community Service for their coöperation, a pageant and flag raising was planned and carried out. Over ten thousand people witnessed the event. The dedicatory address was made by Hon. Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, and the presentation of the flag staff and beautiful flag was made by Mrs. J. D. Benedict, one of our members. The response was by Mr. P. E. Gumm, in behalf of the American

Legion. As the flag was unfurled spotlights were turned upon it, and it was an impressive sight. The flag is twelve by eighteen feet, supported by an iron staff sixty feet high, bearing a bronze tablet with the inscription, "Presented by the Muskogee-Indian Territory Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." It will be left flying at the park, and when it fades and becomes unsightly our Chapter will replace it.

The pageant consisted of floats and dances representing "The Spirit of Muskogee," "The Home," "Muskogee's Youth," "The Pledge of America," and many others. One of the prettiest floats was that of the "First Americans," being representatives of the different Indian tribes, and accompanied by an Indian soloist, Miss Daisy Maud Webb. Our own float was "Signing the Louisiana Purchase Treaty," showing Uncle Sam buying our fair land from Napoleon, with two witnesses sitting by. The different civic organizations of the city, the Boy Scouts, the U. D. C., the Knights of Columbus, and the school children all entered into the spirit of this celebration, which was voted a huge success.

Starting our year's work in September, we have had excellent meetings, good attendance and programs, largely on the subject of Americanization.

In February, we gave a farewell luncheon to Miss Alice Robertson, a charter member of our Chapter, just before she left for Washington to assume her duties as a Member of Congress. We are proud of her and of the enthusiastic reception she was given at the Thirtieth Continental Congress. In fact, the very name of our Chapter was suggested by Miss Robertson, in memory of the old Indian Territory days.

In March we sent a delegation to the State Conference at Tulsa, where much good work was done. On Flag Day we met at the home of the President of Bacone University, with a good program suitable to the day. Two days later, June 16, 1921, the cornerstone of a new building at Bacone was laid, the first of a building program that will make Bacone one of the largest Baptist colleges in the world. Our Chapter placed in the corner-stone a silk flag, as our contribution to the exercises.

We recently offered prizes for the best essays on the subject "Why I am Proud to be an American," written by Junior High school pupils, and the two winning essays were read on July 4th by the successful boy and girl, and the medals were awarded by our Regent.

ALICE M. BENEDICT,
Historian.

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